

Overview of Poverty Statistics for the United States

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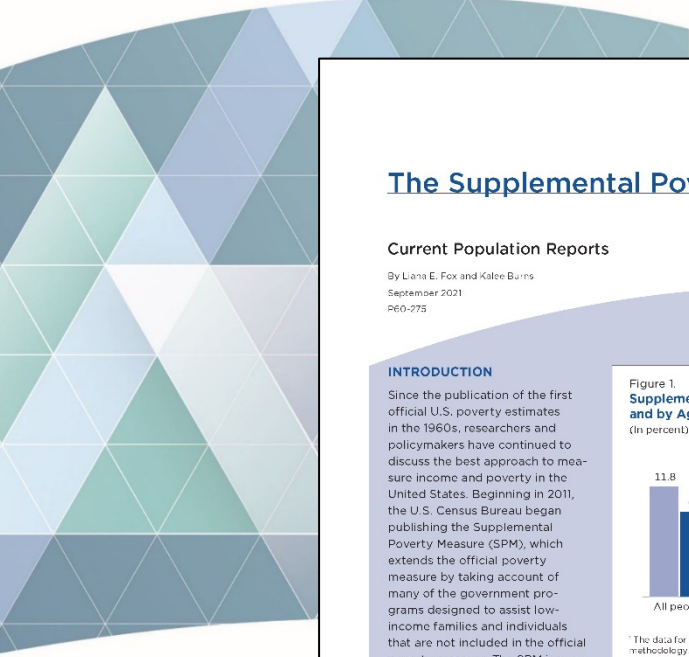
November 3, 2021

This presentation has undergone a more limited review than official Census Bureau reports. All views and any errors are solely those of the author and do not necessarily reflect any official position of the Bureau. All comparative statements in this presentation have undergone statistical testing, and, unless otherwise noted, all comparisons are statistically significant at the 10 percent significance level. Do not cite or distribute without author permission.

Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020

Current Population Reports

by Emily A. Shrider, Melissa Kollar, Frances Chen, and Jessica Semega
Issued September 2021
P60-273



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The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020

Current Population Reports

By Liana E. Fox and Katie Burns
September 2021
P60-275

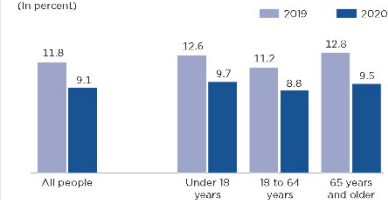
INTRODUCTION

Since the publication of the first official U.S. poverty estimates in the 1960s, researchers and policymakers have continued to discuss the best approach to measure income and poverty in the United States. Beginning in 2011, the U.S. Census Bureau began publishing the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), which extends the official poverty measure by taking account of many of the government programs designed to assist low-income families and individuals that are not included in the official poverty measure. The SPM is produced with the support of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and this report is the eleventh in the series. This report presents estimates of the prevalence of poverty in the United States using the official measure and the SPM based on information collected in 2021 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2020, the overall SPM rate was 9.1 percent. This was

Figure 1.
Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates for Total Population
and by Age Group: 2019 and 2020
(In percent)



¹ The data for 2019 reflect the implementation of revised Supplemental Poverty Measure methodology. More information is available in the report appendix. Note: Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonresponse error, and definitions is available at: <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

2.6 percentage points lower than the 2019 SPM rate of 11.8 (Figure 1).^{1, 2}

- SPM rates were down for all major age categories: children under age 18, adults aged 18

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to 64, and adults aged 65 and older between 2019 and 2020 (Figures 1 and 2).

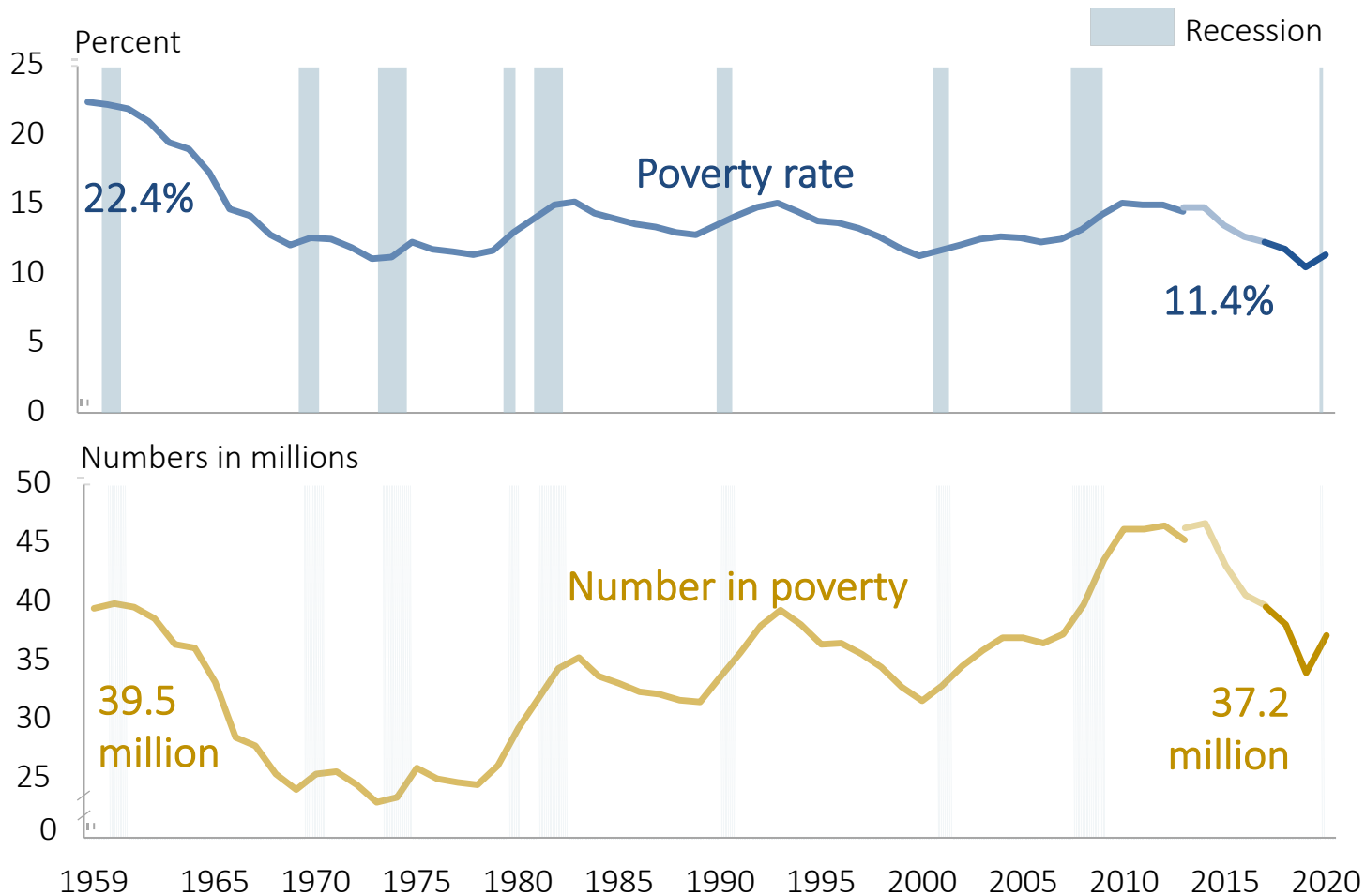
- The SPM rate for 2020 was 2.3 percentage points lower than the official poverty rate of 11.4 percent (Figure 3). This is the first time in the history of the SPM that poverty was lower using the SPM than the official poverty rate.

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MOST RECENT POVERTY DATA

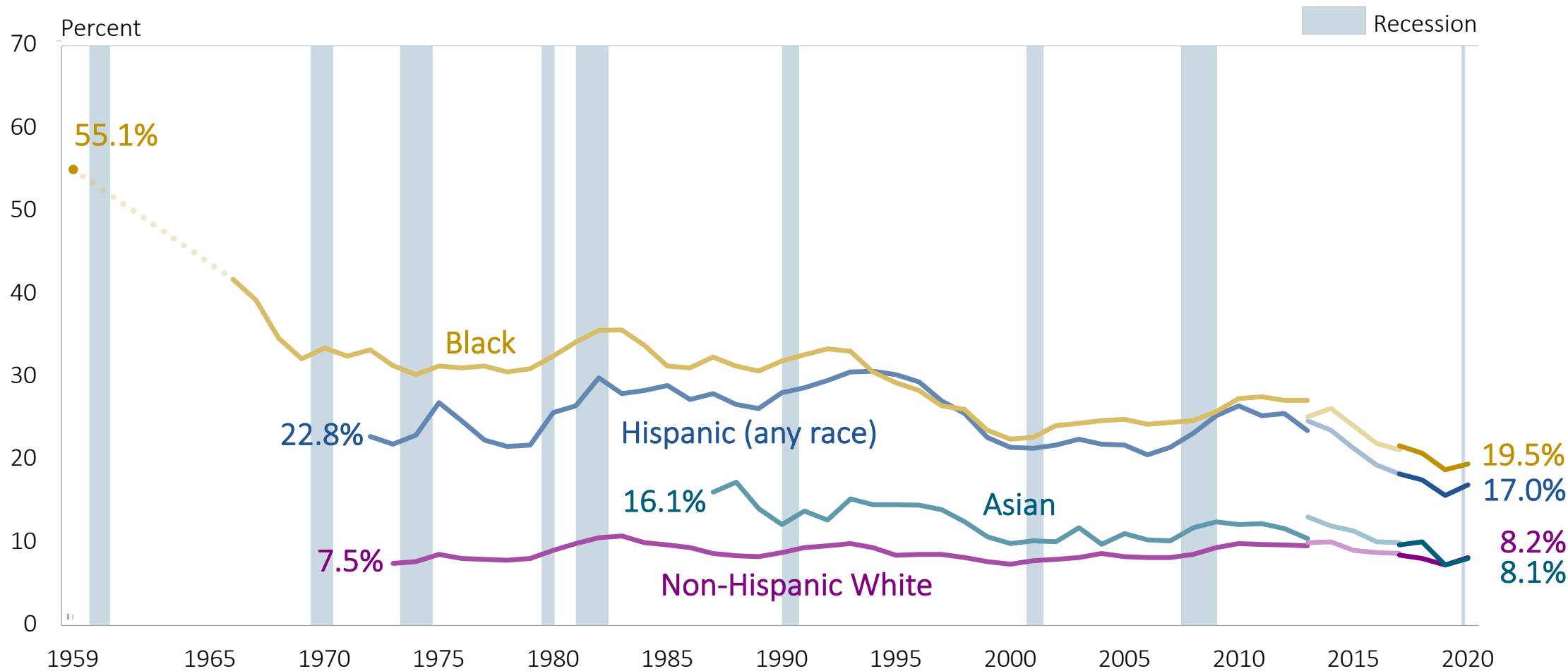
- September 14, 2021 – Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Webinar/Release
- Data are based on the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) collected in February, March, and April 2021.
- CPS ASEC is the official source of national poverty estimates.

Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2020

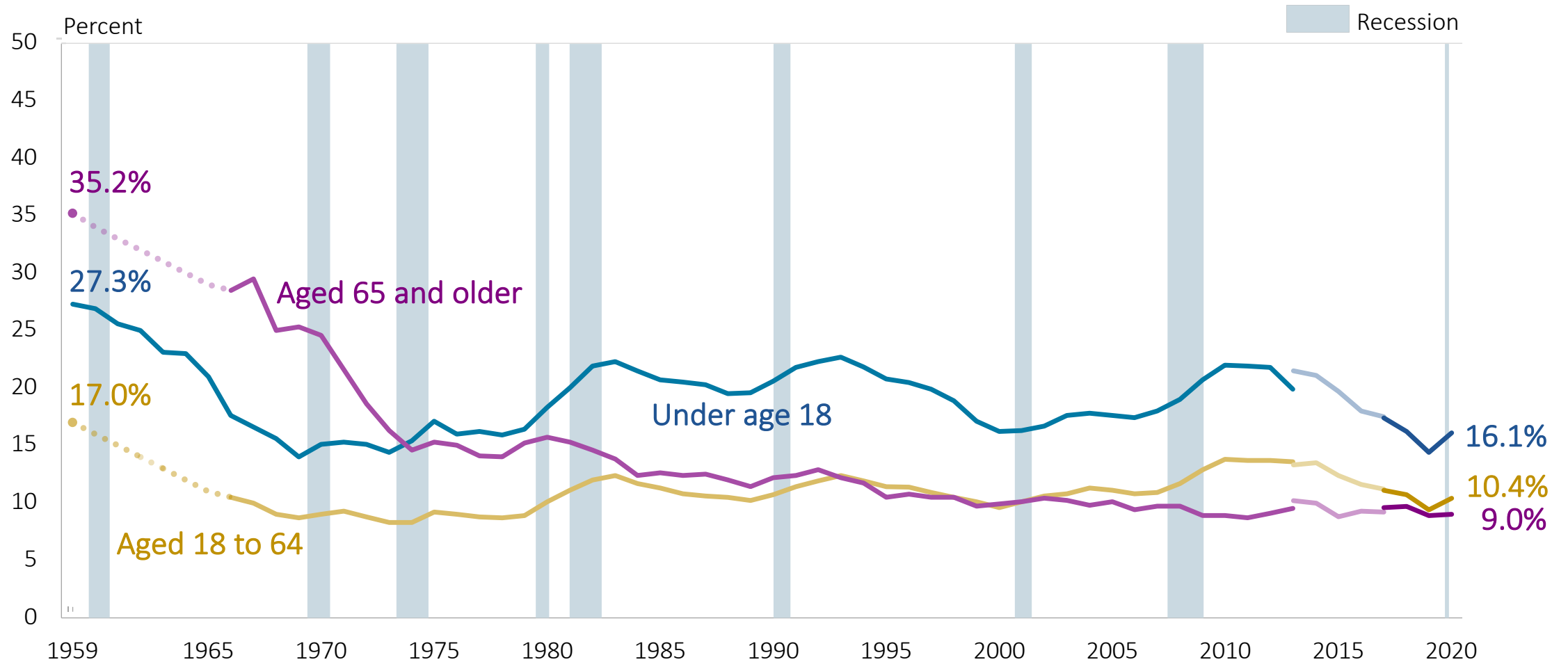


- The official poverty rate in 2020 was 11.4 percent, up 1.0 percentage point from 10.5 percent in 2019. This is the first increase in poverty after five consecutive annual declines.
- The number of people in poverty in 2020 was 37.2 million, approximately 3.3 million more than 2019.
- In 2020, a family with two adults and two children was categorized as “in poverty” if their income was less than \$26,246 dollars.

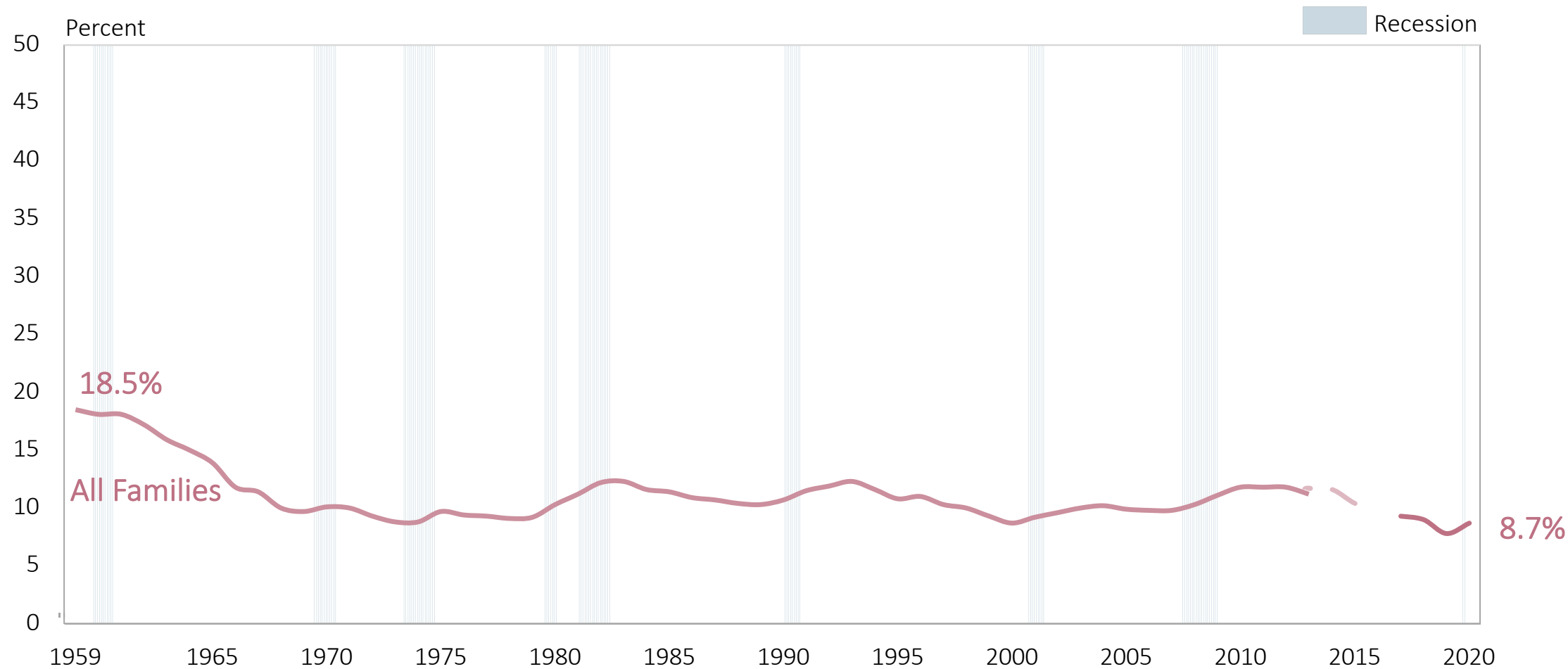
Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020



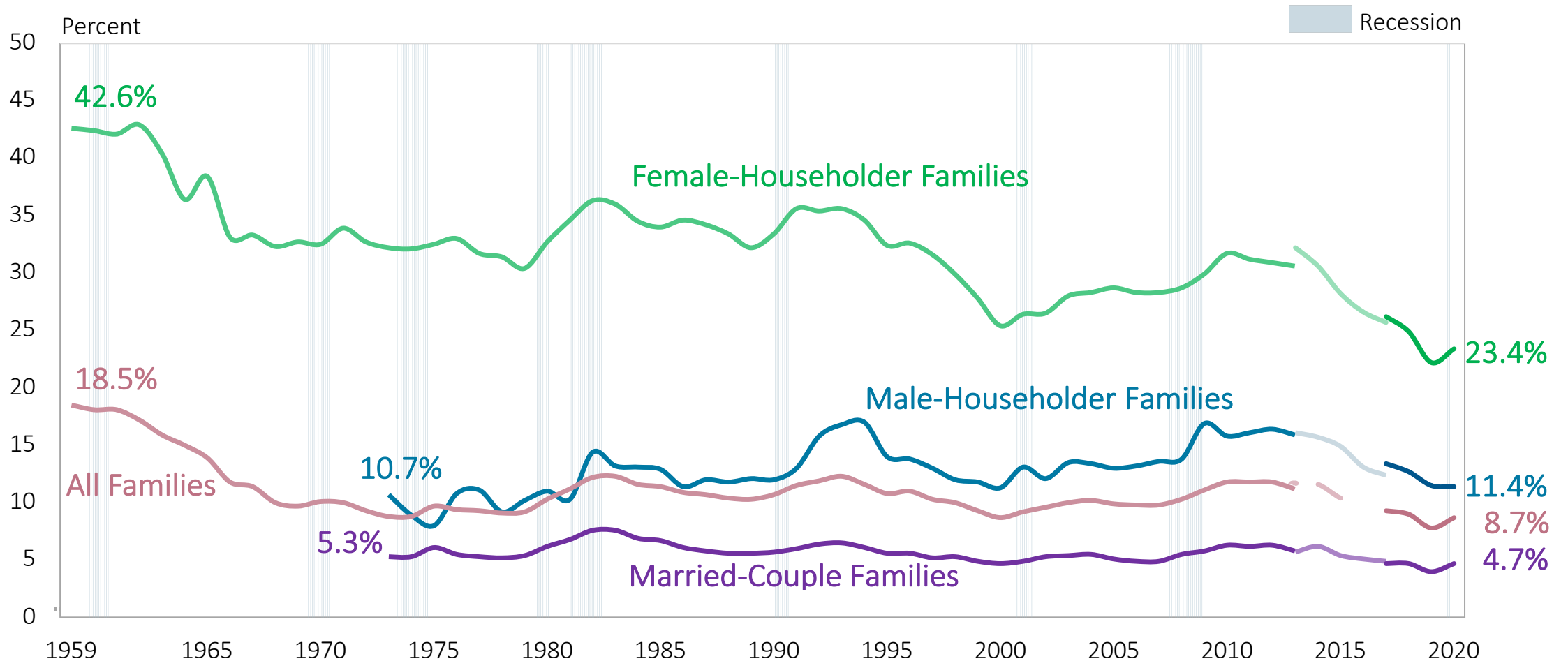
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2020



Family Poverty Rates by Type: 1959 to 2020



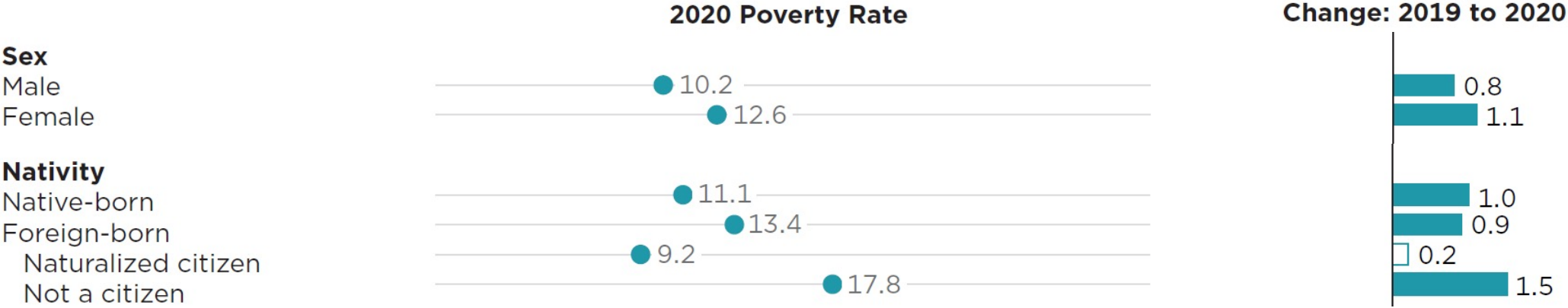
Family Poverty Rates by Type: 1959 to 2020



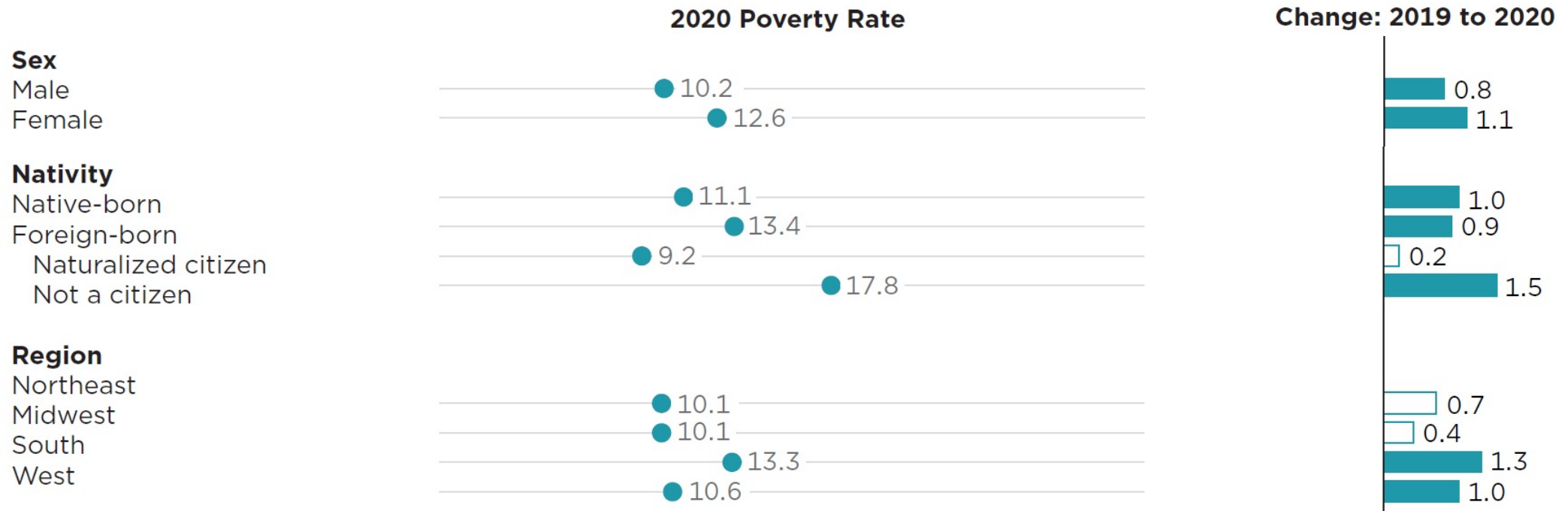
Poverty Rates and Percentage Point Change by Selected Characteristics: 2019 to 2020



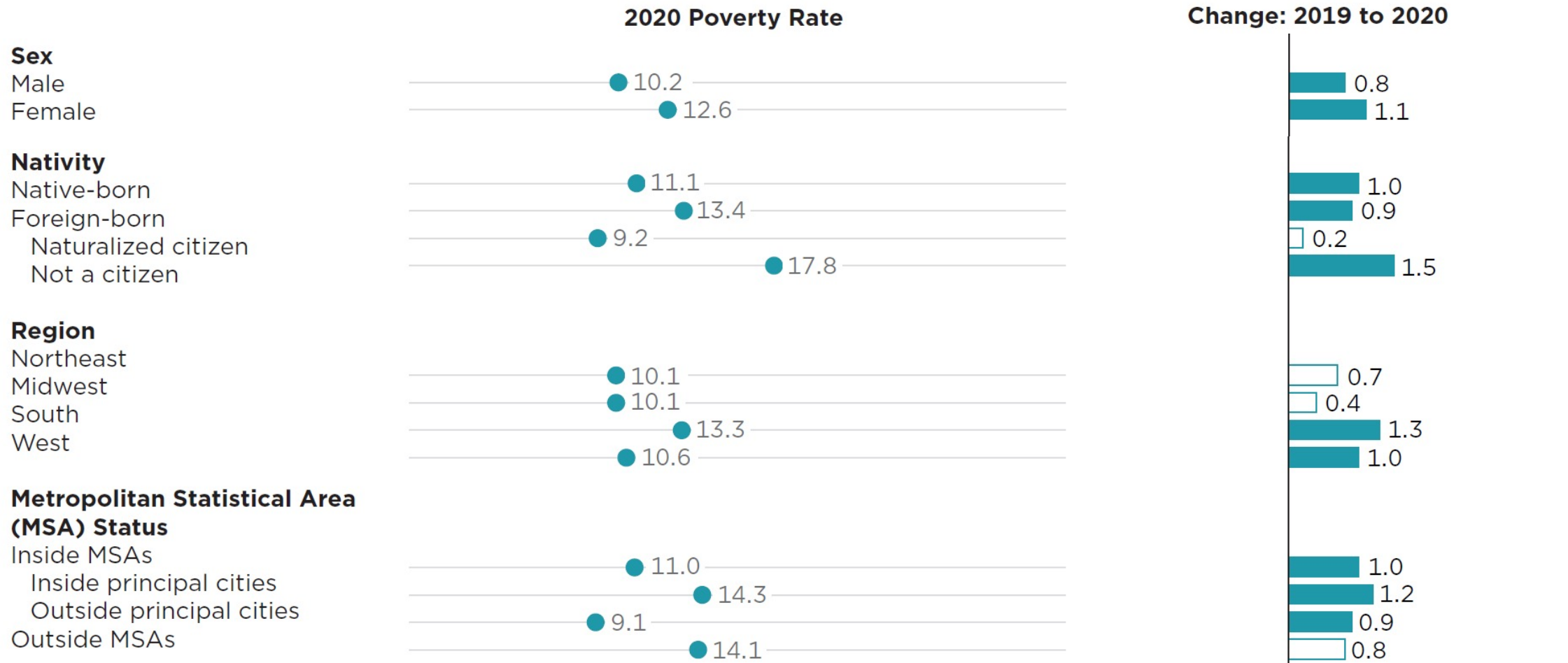
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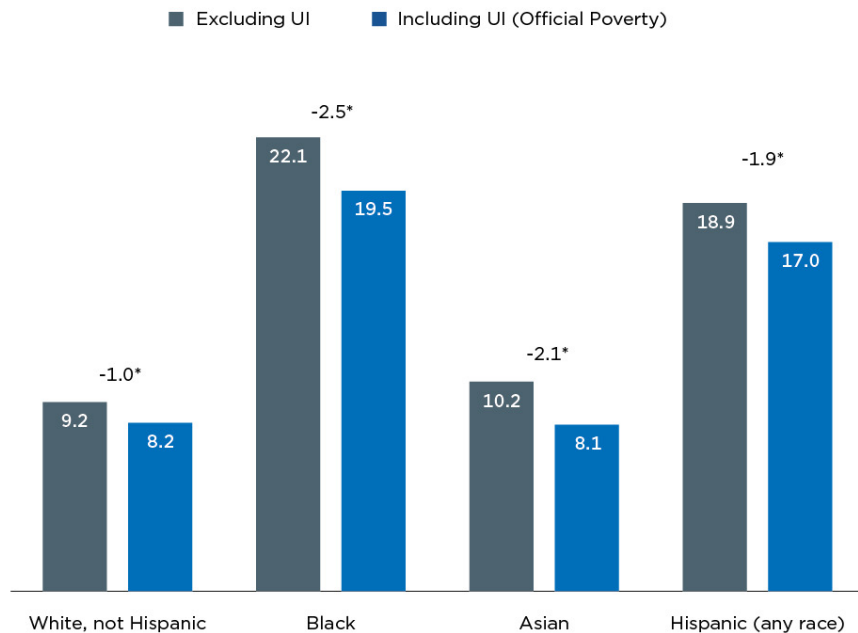


■ Denotes a statistically significant change

Impact of Unemployment Insurance on OPM Rates

Impact of Unemployment Insurance (UI) on the Official Poverty Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2020

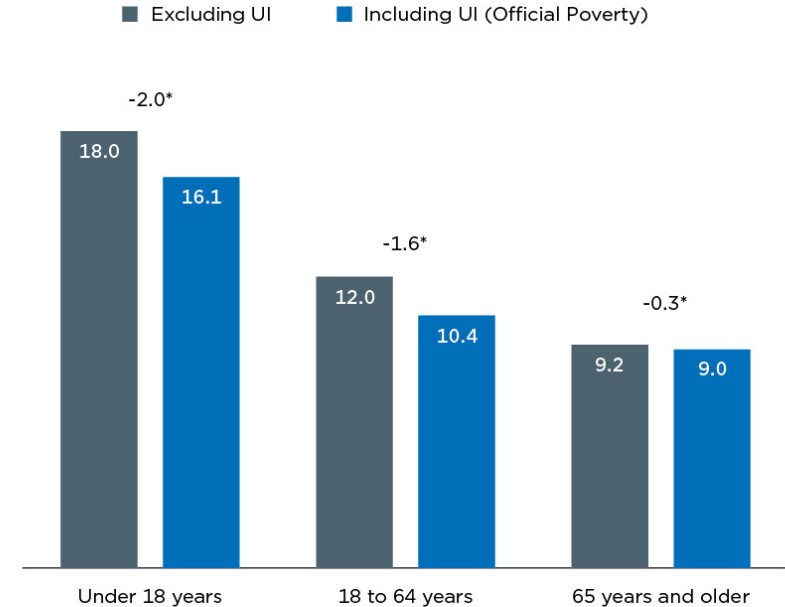
(In percent. Population as of March of the following year)



* Indicates that the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Impact of Unemployment Insurance (UI) on the Official Poverty Rate by Age: 2020

(In percent. Population as of March of the following year)



* Indicates that the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

How is Official Poverty Defined?

Resources



Money Income

Needs



Thresholds (Orshansky)

Official poverty estimates are calculated in accordance with OMB Statistical Policy Directive 14.

2020 Thresholds

Poverty Thresholds for 2020 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):	13,171									
Under age 65.....	13,465	13,465								
Aged 65 and older.....	12,413	12,413								
Two people:	16,733									
Householder under age 65.....	17,413	17,331	17,839							
Householder aged 65 and older.....	15,659	15,644	17,771							
Three people.....	20,591	20,244	20,832	20,852						
Four people.....	26,496	26,695	27,131	26,246	26,338					
Five people.....	31,417	32,193	32,661	31,661	30,887	30,414				
Six people.....	35,499	37,027	37,174	36,408	35,674	34,582	33,935			
Seven people.....	40,406	42,605	42,871	41,954	41,314	40,124	38,734	37,210		
Eight people.....	44,755	47,650	48,071	47,205	46,447	45,371	44,006	42,585	42,224	
Nine people or more.....	53,905	57,319	57,597	56,831	56,188	55,132	53,679	52,366	52,040	50,035

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Determining Poverty Status

Compare total family/individual income with appropriate threshold for that family/individual

Example:

- If the total annual family income for a family of three with one child under 18 years in 2020 was \$20,000.
- The appropriate threshold in 2020 for this type of families was \$20,832 (from the table)
- Since the total annual family income is less than the threshold, the poverty status for this family of three in 2020 was “below poverty level”.

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years		
	None	One	Two
One person (unrelated individual):			
Under age 65.....	13,465		
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Two people:			
Householder under age 65.....	17,331	17,839	
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Official Poverty Measure: Pros and Cons

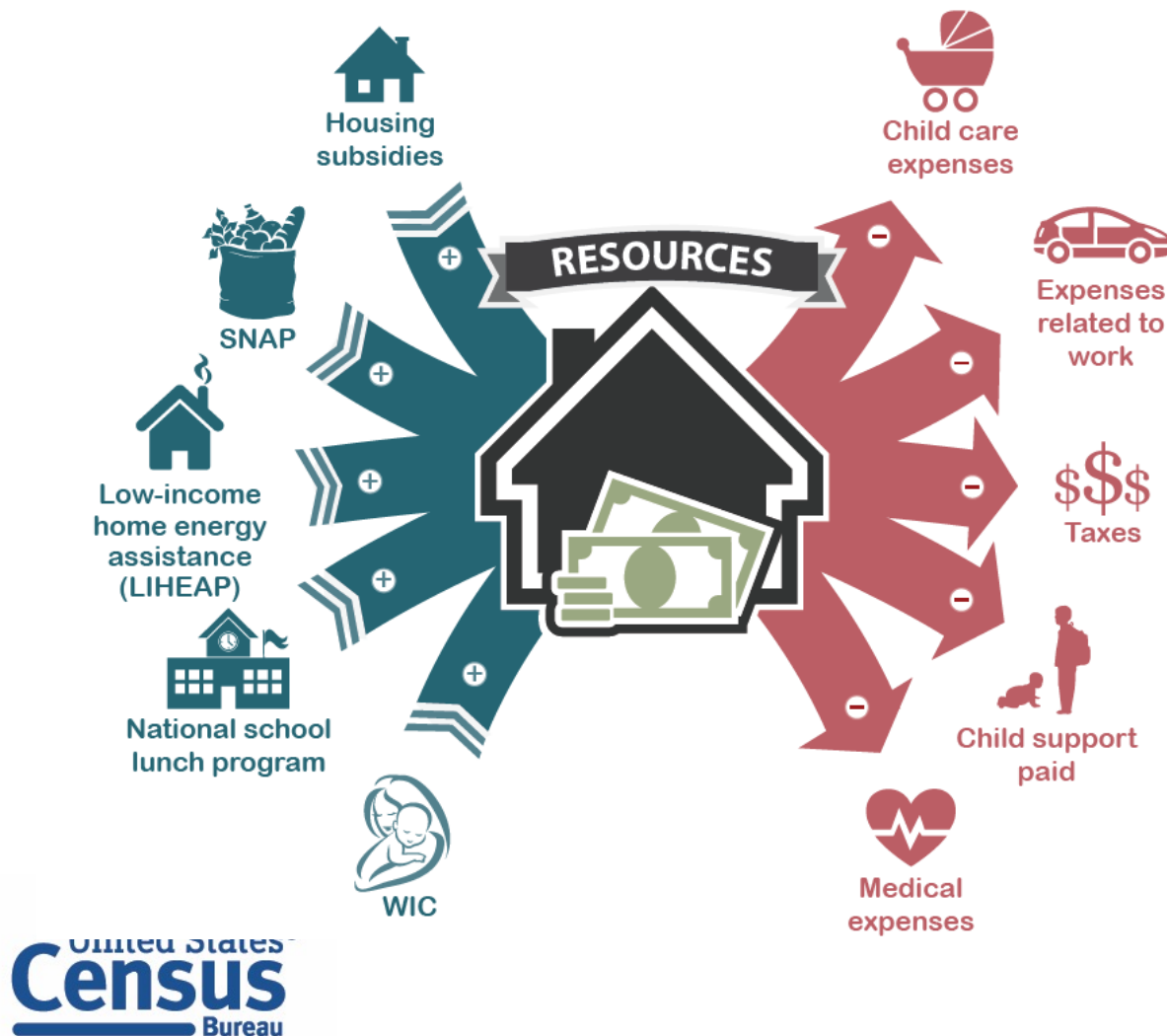
The official poverty methodology is consistent over the years. Federal and State governments often use these estimates to allocate funds to local communities.

However...

The official poverty measure *does not* account for:

- Provision of in-kind benefits (SNAP, LIHEAP, WIC)
- Necessary expenses (taxes, health care, work)
- Changes in family or household structure
- Higher standards and levels of living since 1965
- Geographic price differences among regions

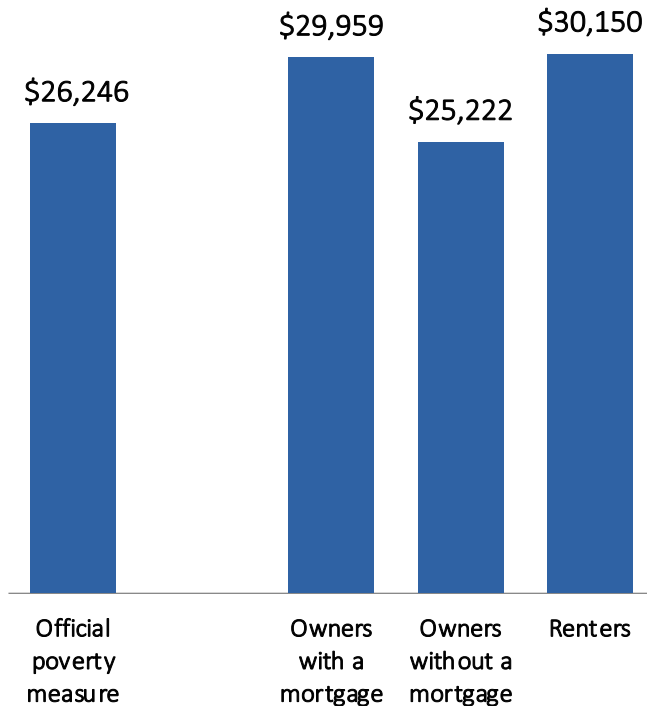
Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)



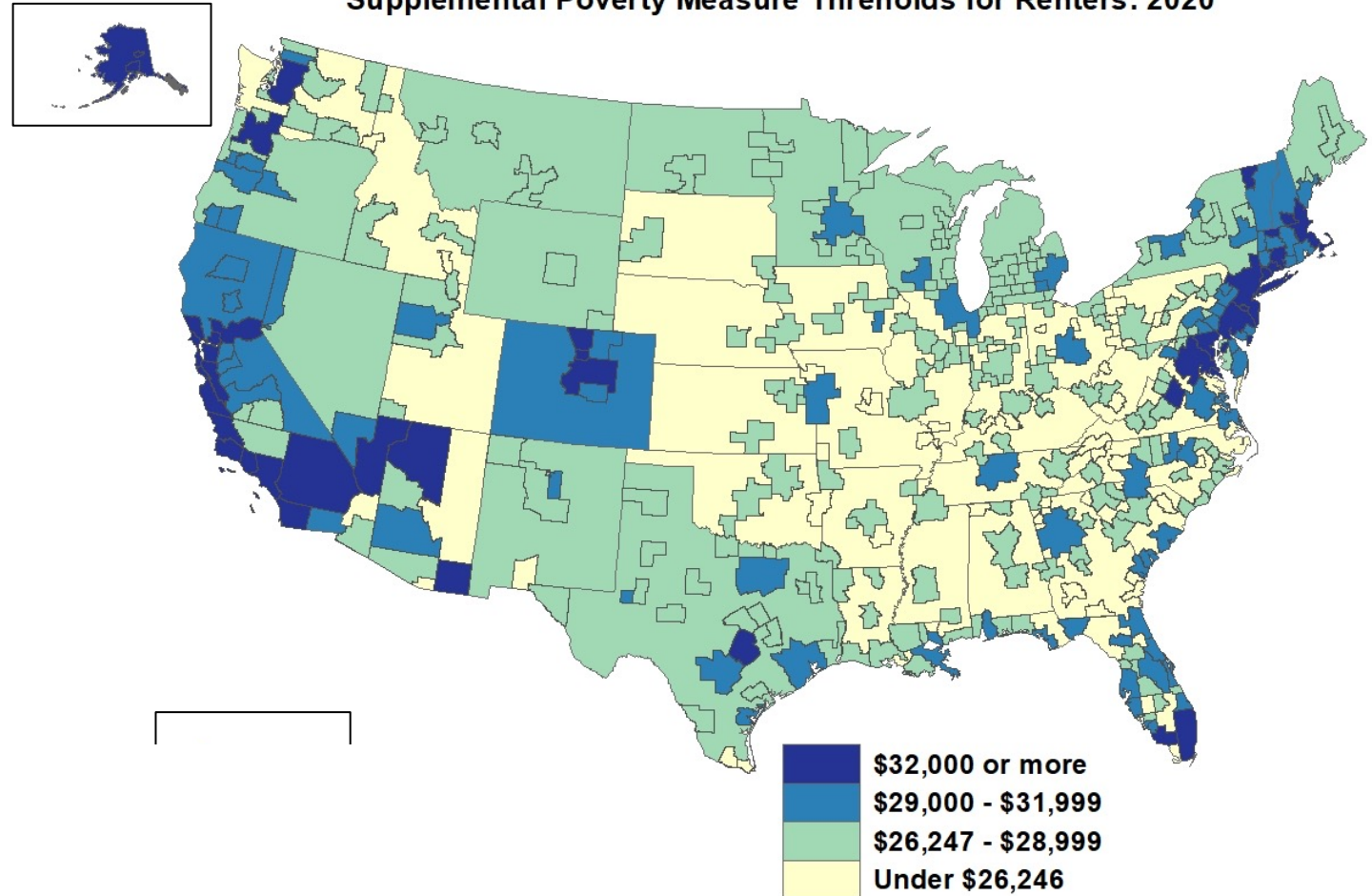
- First published in 2011, extends the official poverty measure by taking into account many of the government programs designed to assist low-income families and individuals.
- Produced with the support of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- Does not replace the official poverty measure and not designed to be used for eligibility nor distribution of federal funds.
- Addresses the shortcomings of the official poverty measure.

Official and SPM Thresholds for Units with Two Adults and Two Children

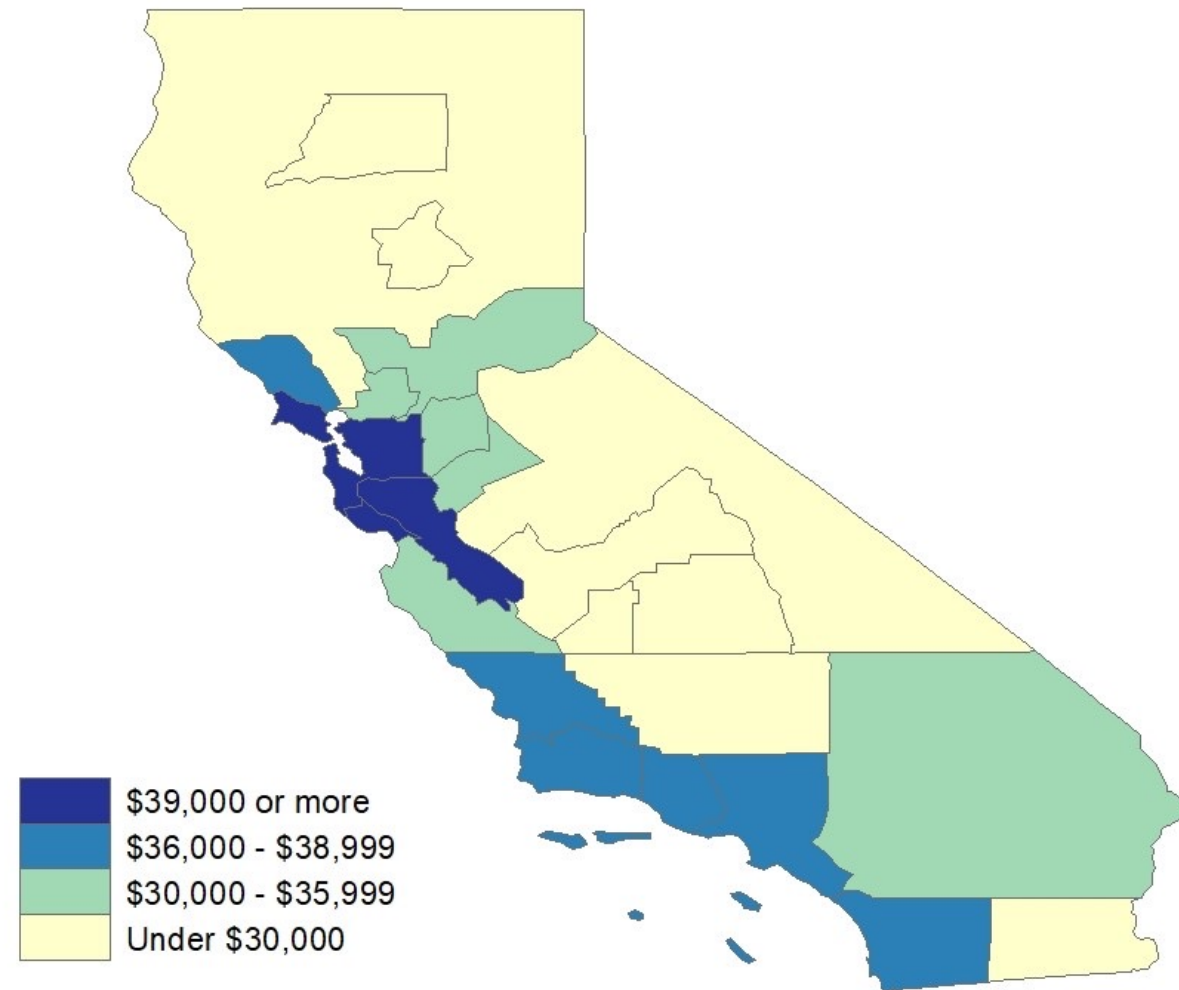
Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds, 2020



Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds for Renters: 2020



California Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds for Renters: 2020



Highlights: SPM 2020

The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020

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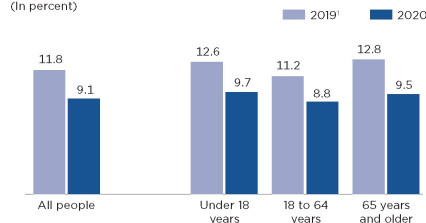
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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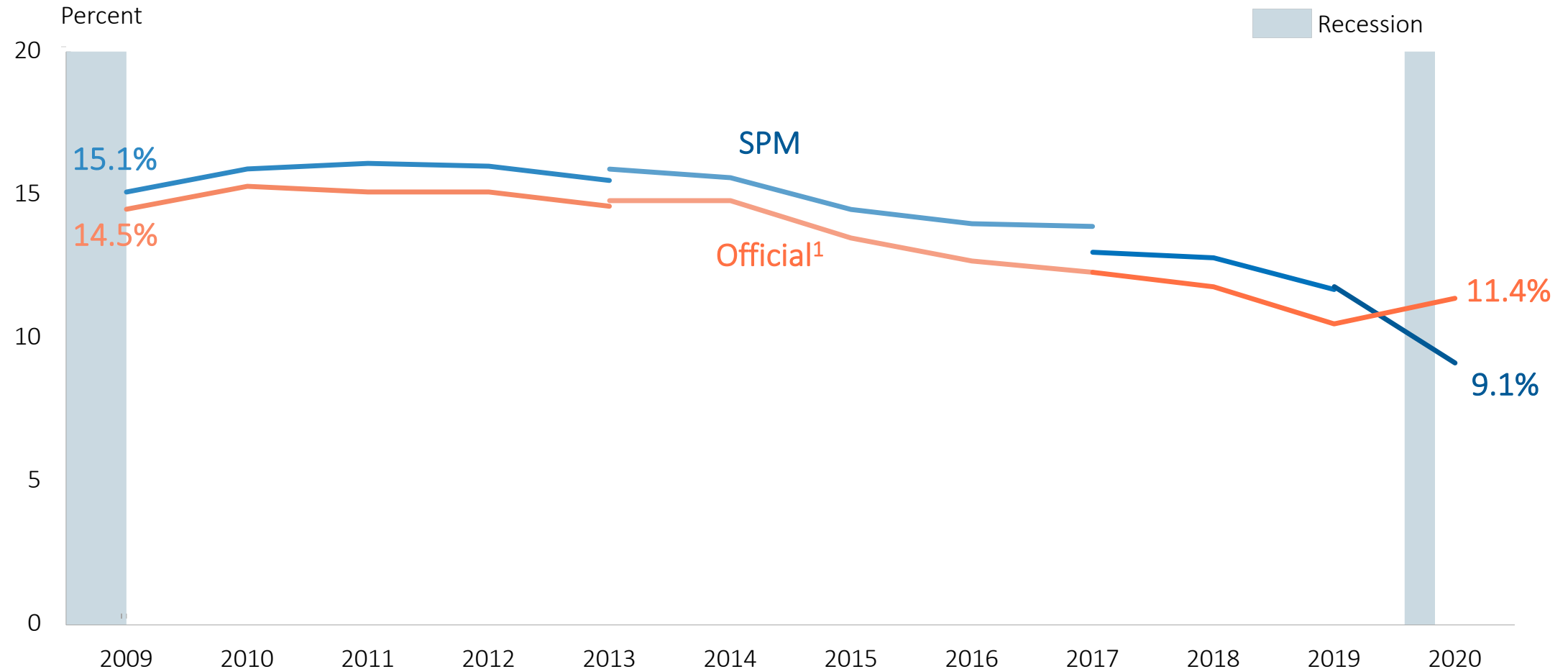
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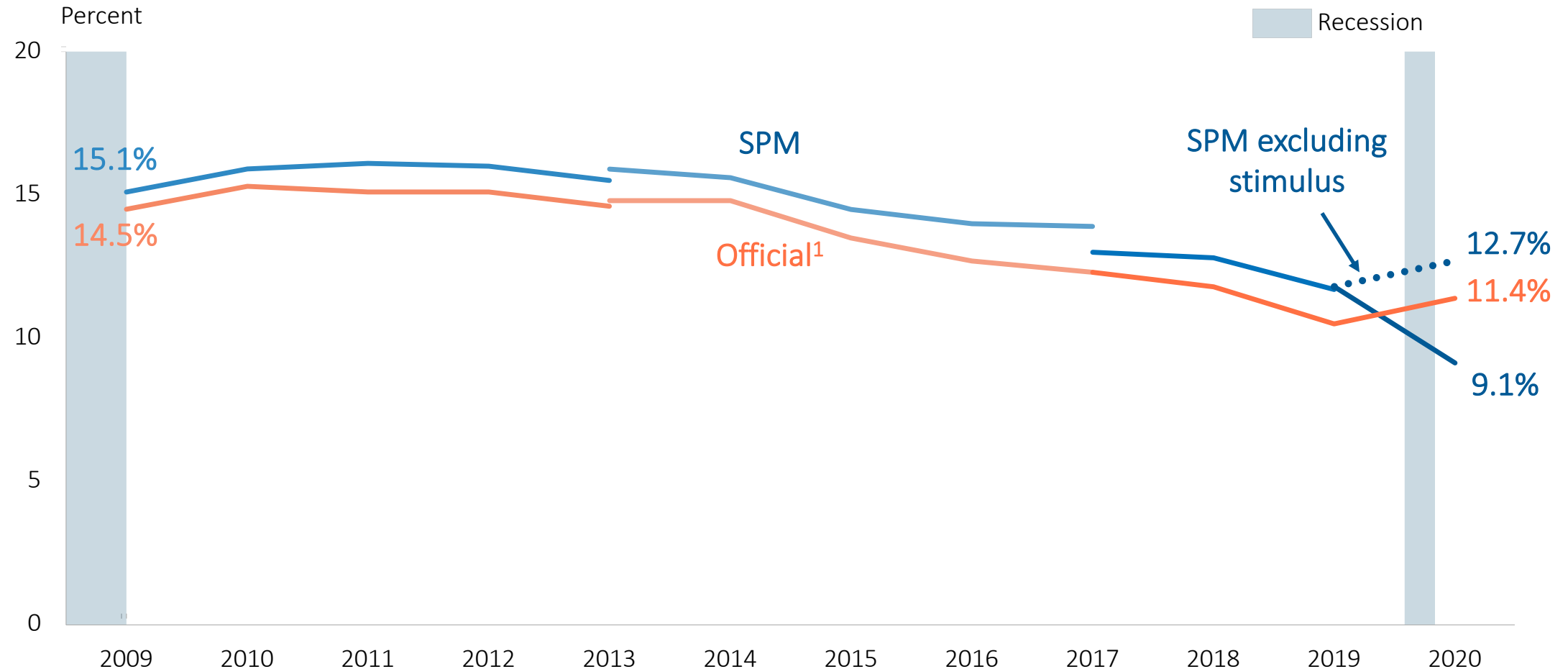
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[census.gov](https://www.census.gov)

- The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2020 was 9.1 percent. This was 2.6 percentage points lower than 2019 and the lowest rate since estimates were initially published for 2009.
- The SPM rate for 2020 was 2.3 percentage points lower than the official poverty rate of 11.4 percent.
- Stimulus payments, enacted as part of economic relief legislation related to the COVID-19 pandemic, moved 11.7 million people out of poverty. Unemployment insurance benefits, also expanded during 2020, prevented 5.5 million people from falling into poverty.

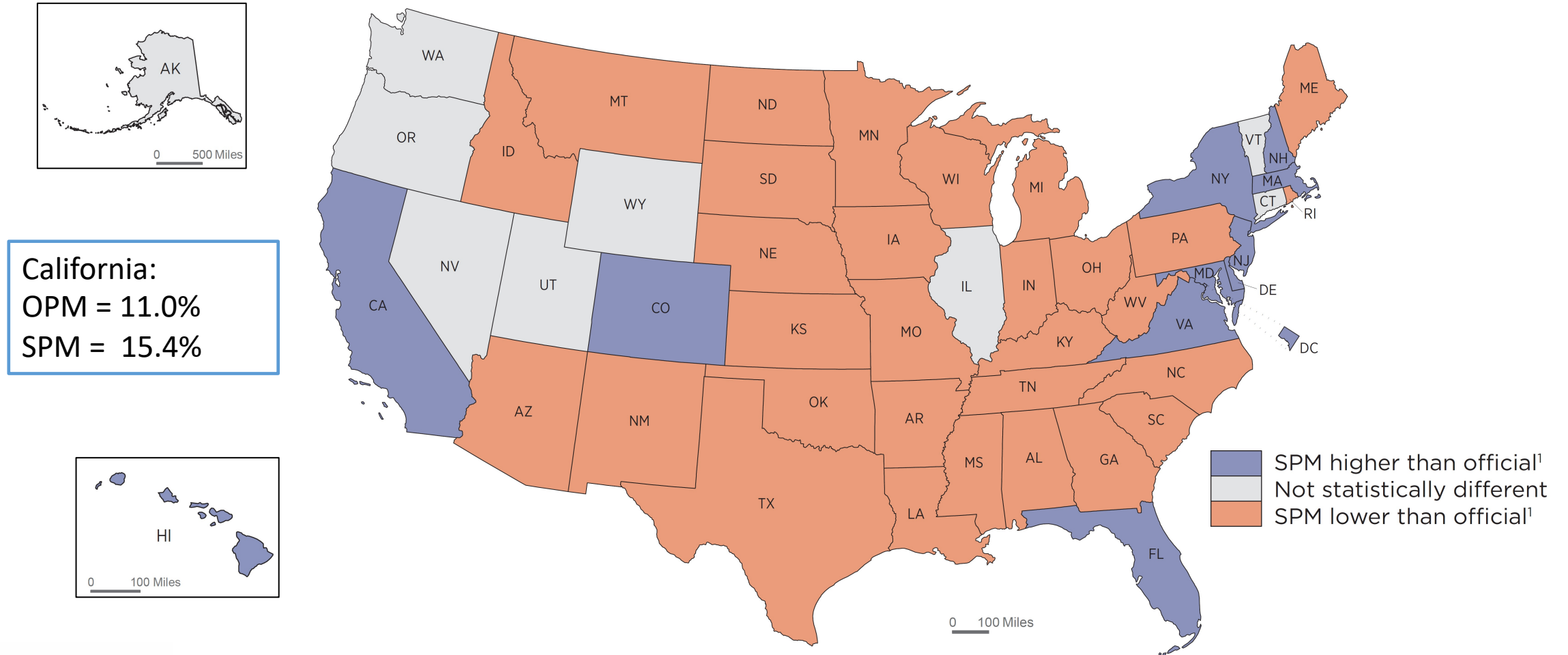
Poverty Rates Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 2009 to 2020



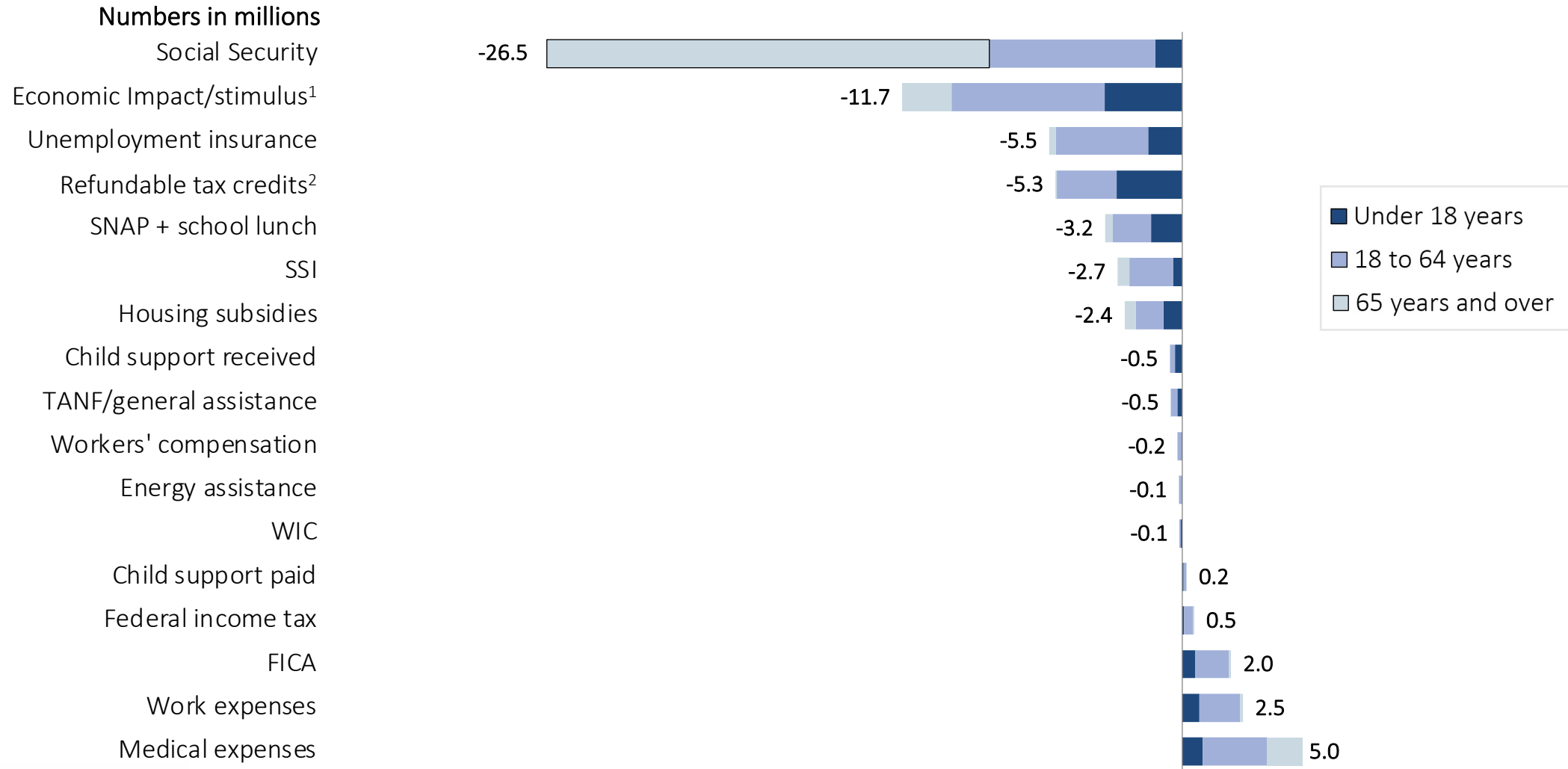
Poverty Rates Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 2009 to 2020



Difference in Poverty Rates by State Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 3-Year Average 2018 to 2020



Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2020



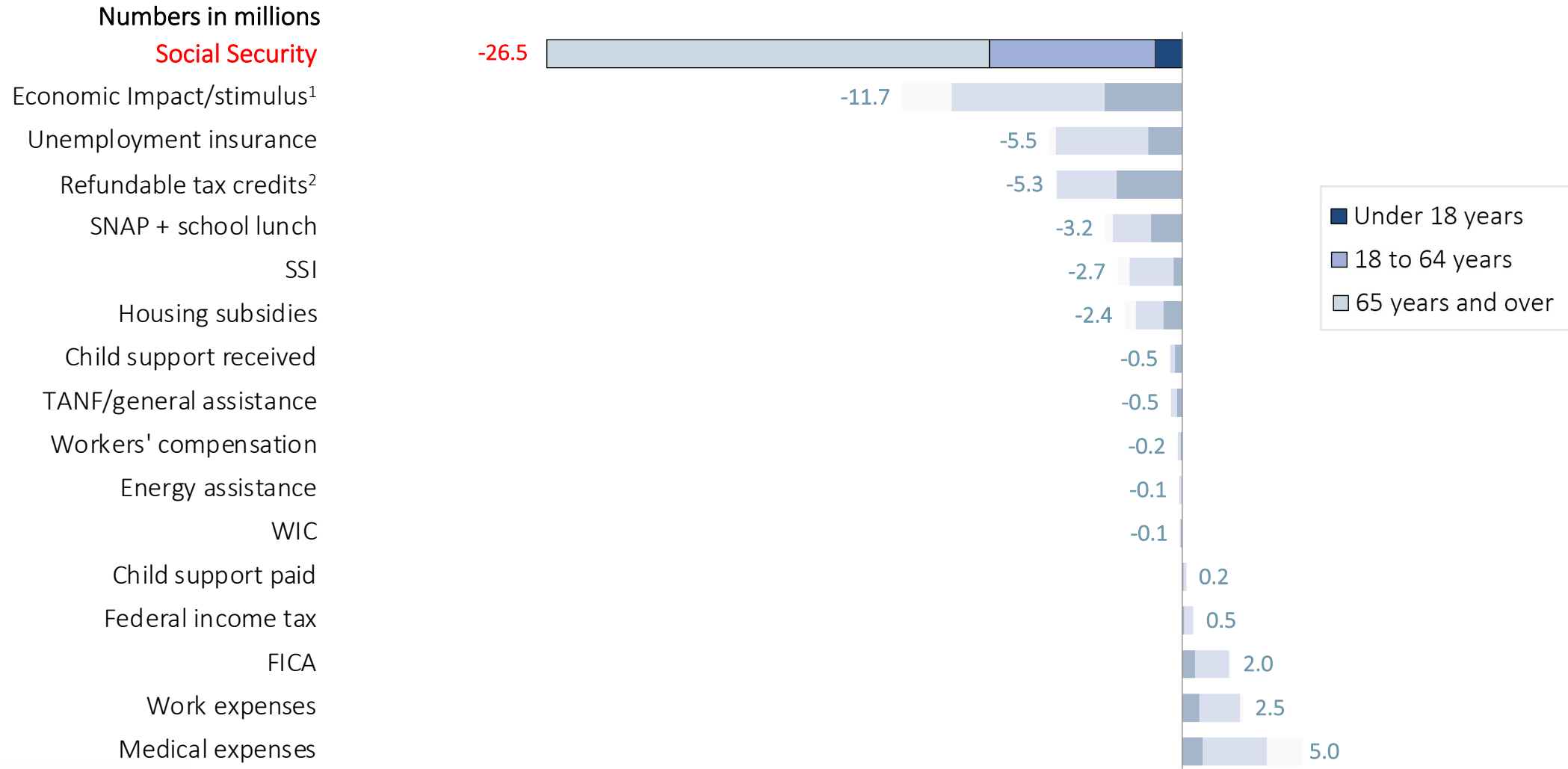
¹ Includes the first two rounds of stimulus payments.

² Refundable tax credits do not include stimulus payments.

Notes: SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI: Supplemental Security Income; TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

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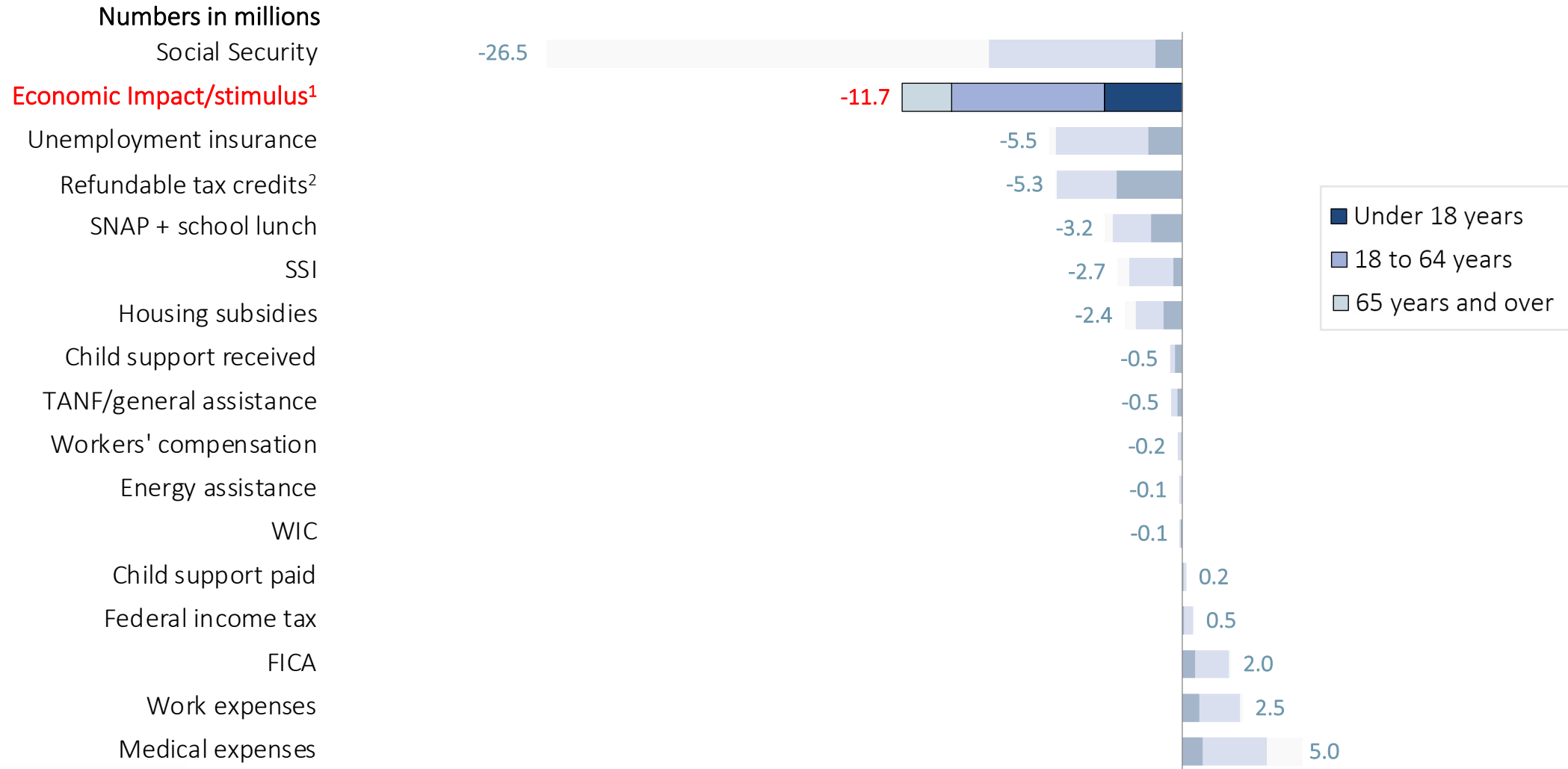
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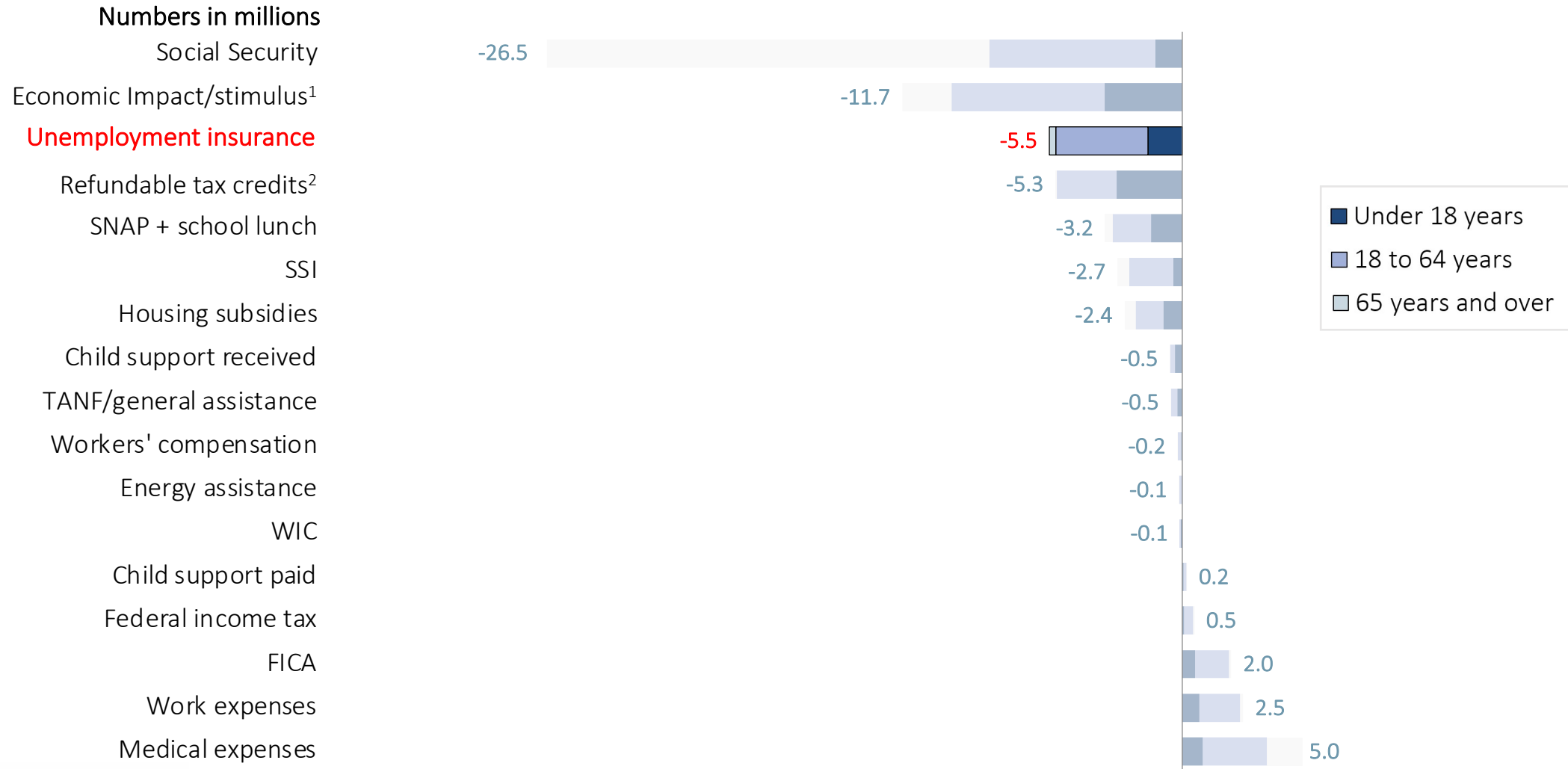
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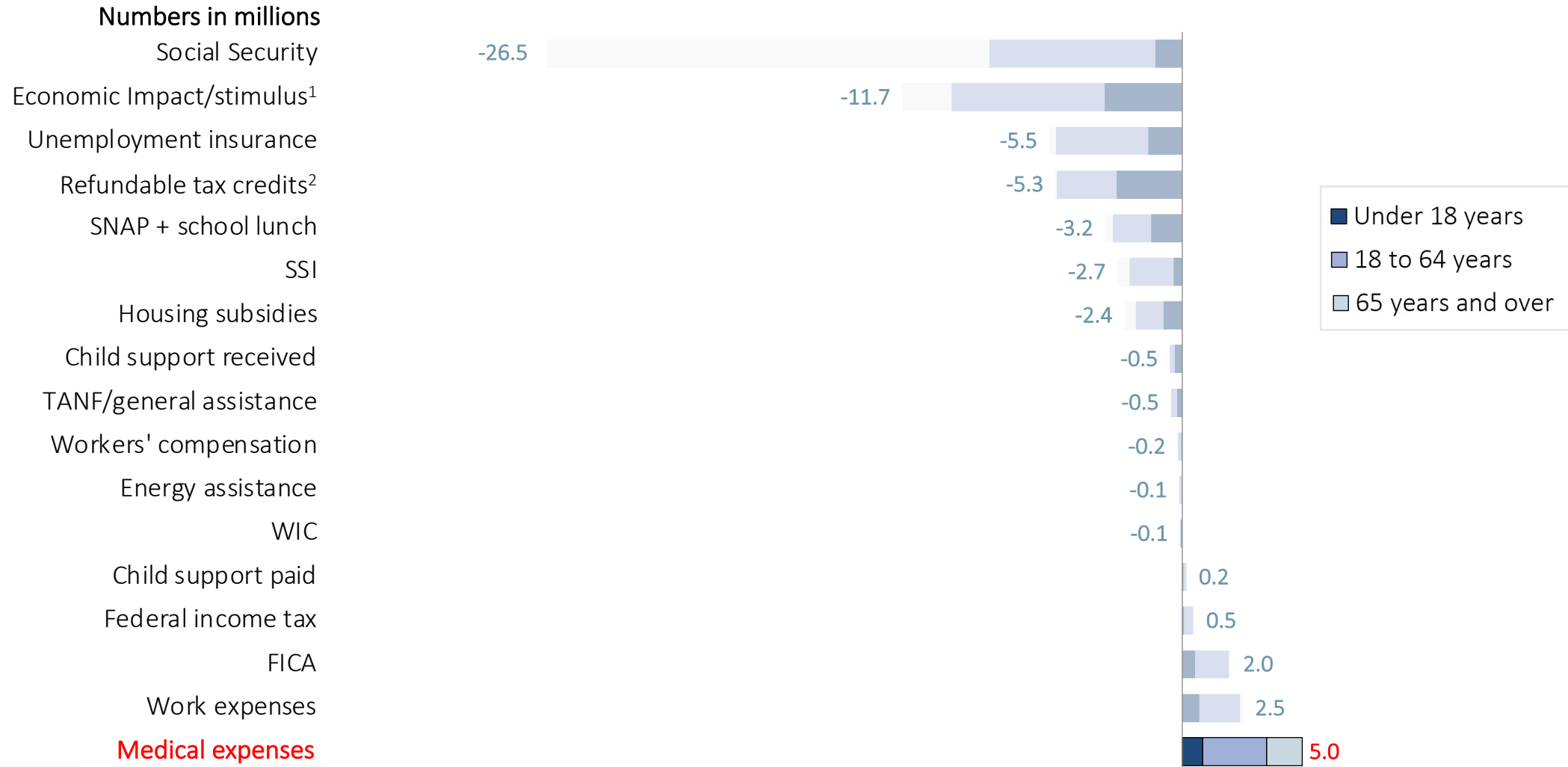
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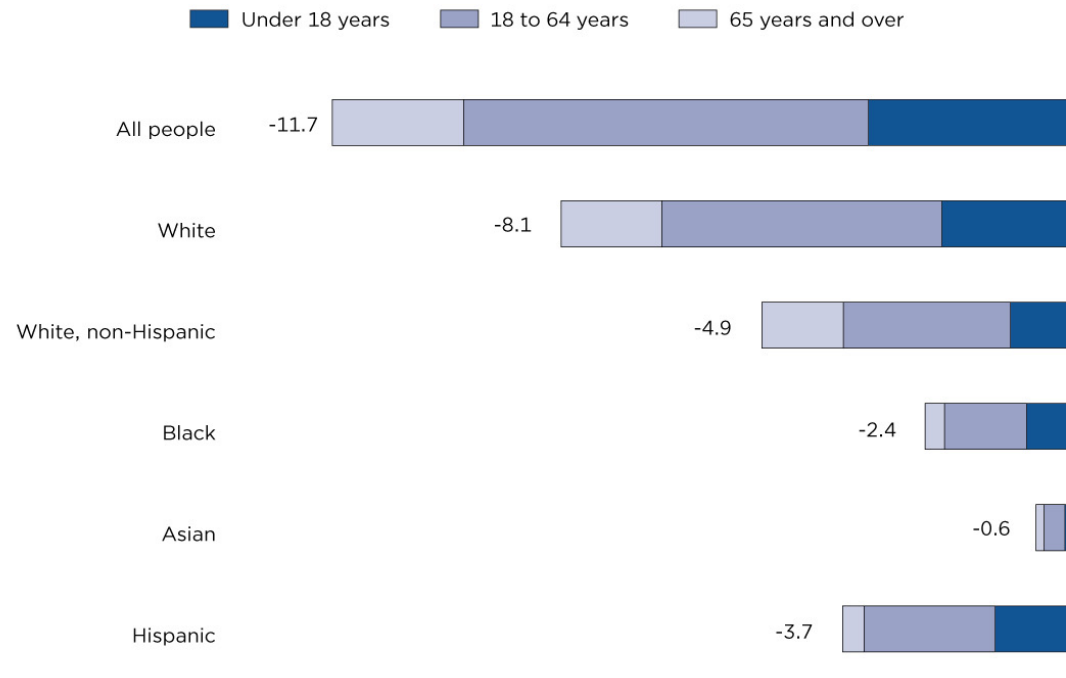
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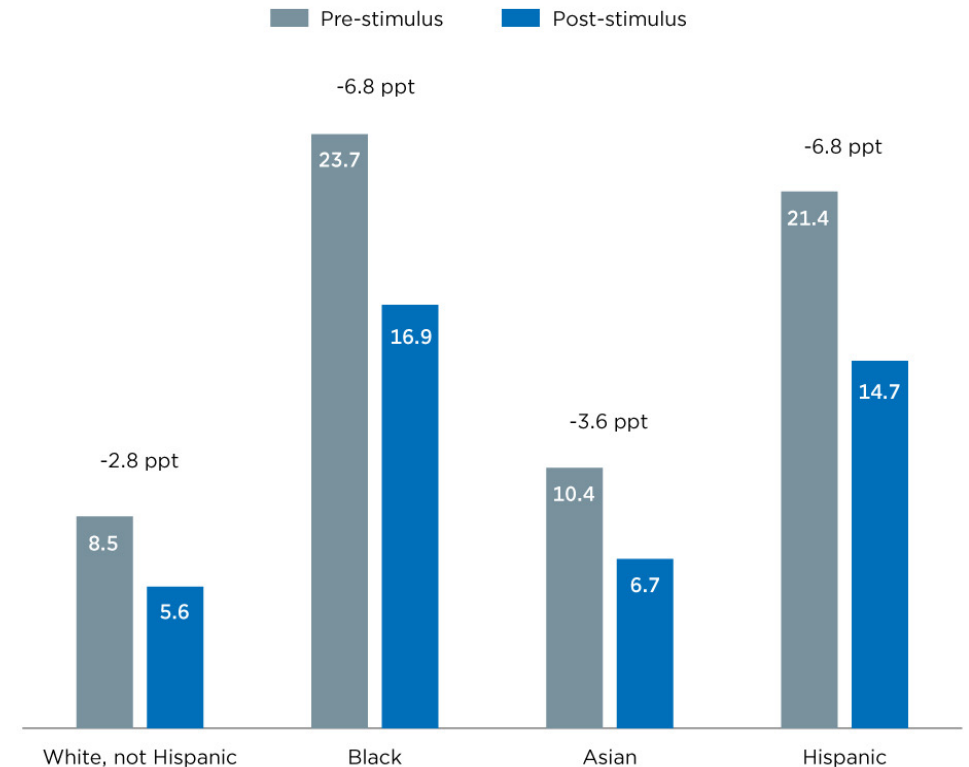
Impact of Stimulus Payments on SPM Rates

Change in Number of People in Poverty After Stimulus Payments: 2020
(In millions)



Note: Includes the first two rounds of stimulus payments. Additional details available at www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.html.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Impact of Stimulus on Child Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2020
(In percent)



Note: All differences statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence interval.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

California Poverty Measure

- Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality and the Public Policy Institute of California
- Modeled after SPM
- Most recent report October 2019 with estimates for 2019
- Uses survey data and administrative data to correct for misreporting
- https://inequality.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/california_poverty_measure_2017.pdf

OCTOBER 2019

Poverty Declines in California, but More than 1 in 3 Are Poor or Nearly Poor

Marybeth Mattingly, Sarah Bohn, Caroline Danielson, Sara Kimberlin, and Christopher Wimer

The California Poverty Measure (CPM), jointly produced by the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality and the Public Policy Institute of California, draws on administrative and survey data to deliver the state's most comprehensive measure of poverty. The CPM takes into account a broad range of family resources and also factors in the local cost of housing. We summarize here the key results for 2017 on rates of poverty, the impact of safety net supports, and differences in rates of poverty across racial and ethnic groups.

Poverty Has Declined ... but Remains Very High
In 2017, 17.6 percent of Californians were poor. This means that, even after taking into account the resources accessed via safety net programs, more than one in six Californians will have difficulty meeting basic needs.

The CPM trendline indicates that poverty has fallen in California as the state's economy has improved. Between 2016 and 2017, the CPM poverty rate fell 8 percent. Since 2011, poverty in California declined by 16 percent. A similar decline is evident in the deep poverty rate, which fell from 6.1 percent in 2011 to 4.9 percent in 2017, a drop of 20 percent. Despite this drop, over one third of Californians in 2017 were still poor or nearly poor (under 150 percent of the poverty line), indicating that many have not benefited from the state's prosperity.

The Official Poverty Measure (OPM), which disregards many cash transfers and does not take into account differences in the cost of living, indicates that only 12.6 percent of Californians were poor in 2017,¹ as compared to the 17.6 percent calculated under the CPM. This difference is consequential because many safety net eligibility standards are based on the official measure.

Figure 1: Poverty in California, 2011-2017

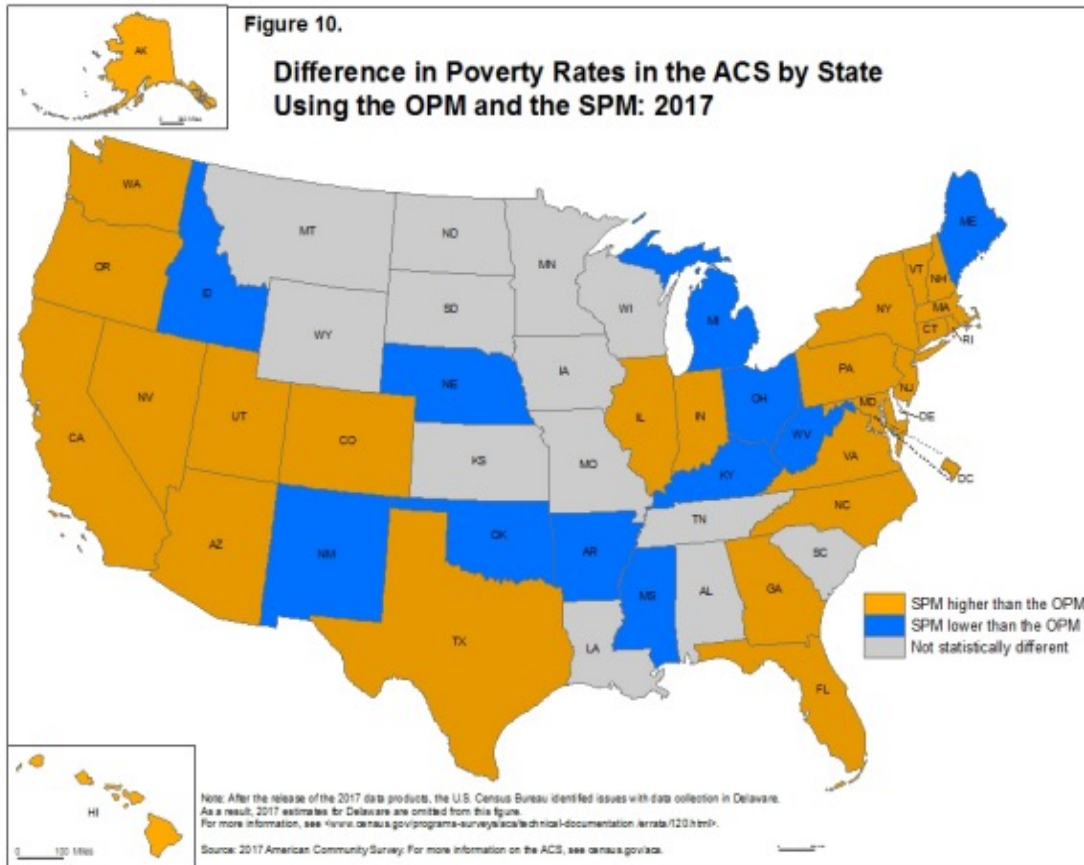
Year	Deep Poverty	Poverty	Not Poor
2011	6.1%	17.6%	76.3%
2012	5.8%	17.1%	77.1%
2013	5.5%	16.6%	77.9%
2014	5.2%	16.1%	78.7%
2015	4.9%	15.6%	79.5%
2016	4.6%	15.1%	80.3%
2017	4.9%	17.6%	77.5%

¹ This result is based on analysis of data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

A Primer on the California Poverty Measure
The California Poverty Measure is a new index that improves upon conventional poverty measures. The CPM tracks necessary expenditures, adjusts for geographic differences in housing costs, and includes food stamps and other non-cash benefits as resources available to poor families. Do you want to learn more about the CPM? Check out inequality.stanford.edu/cpm.

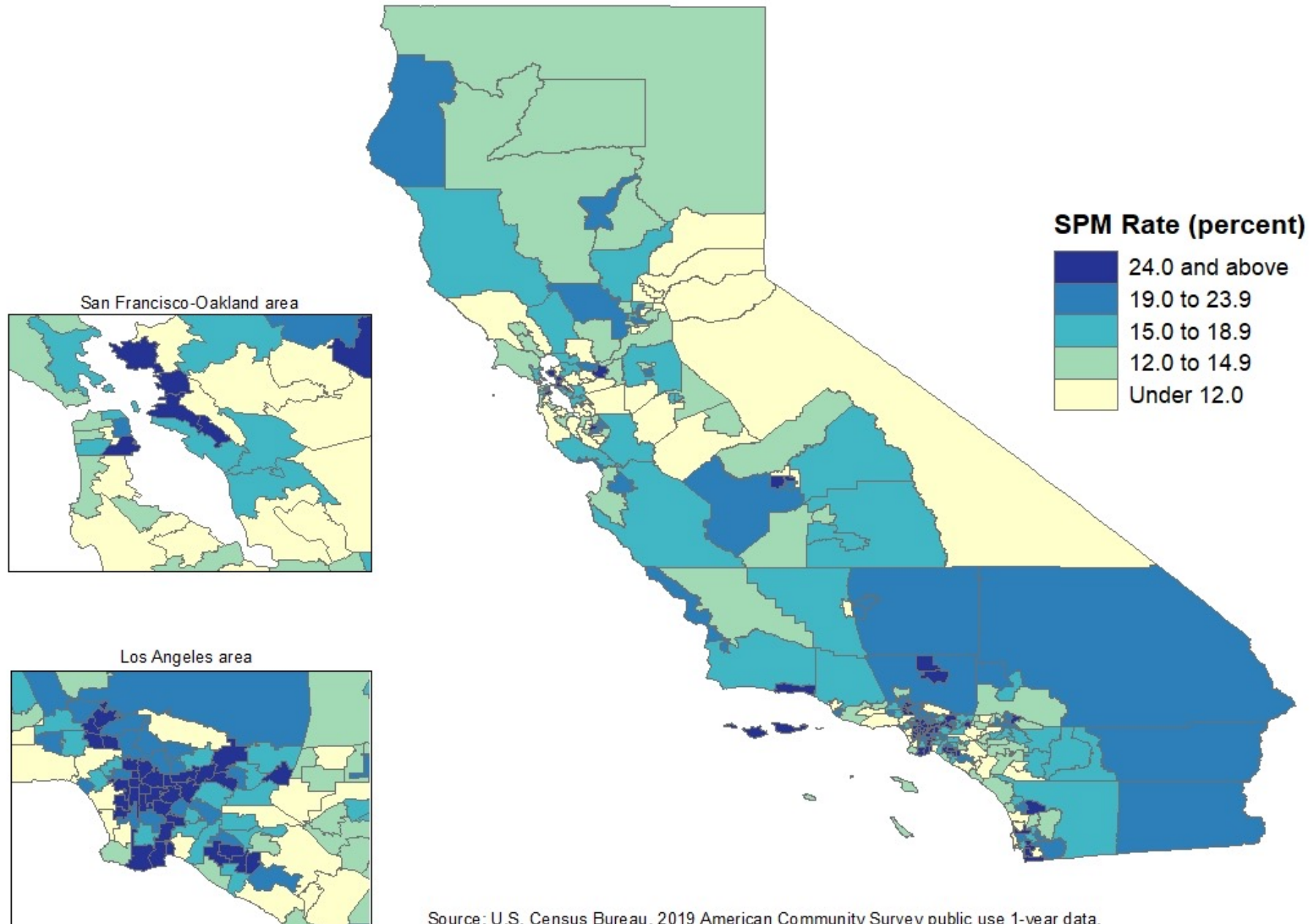
1 STANFORD CENTER ON POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

SPM in the ACS



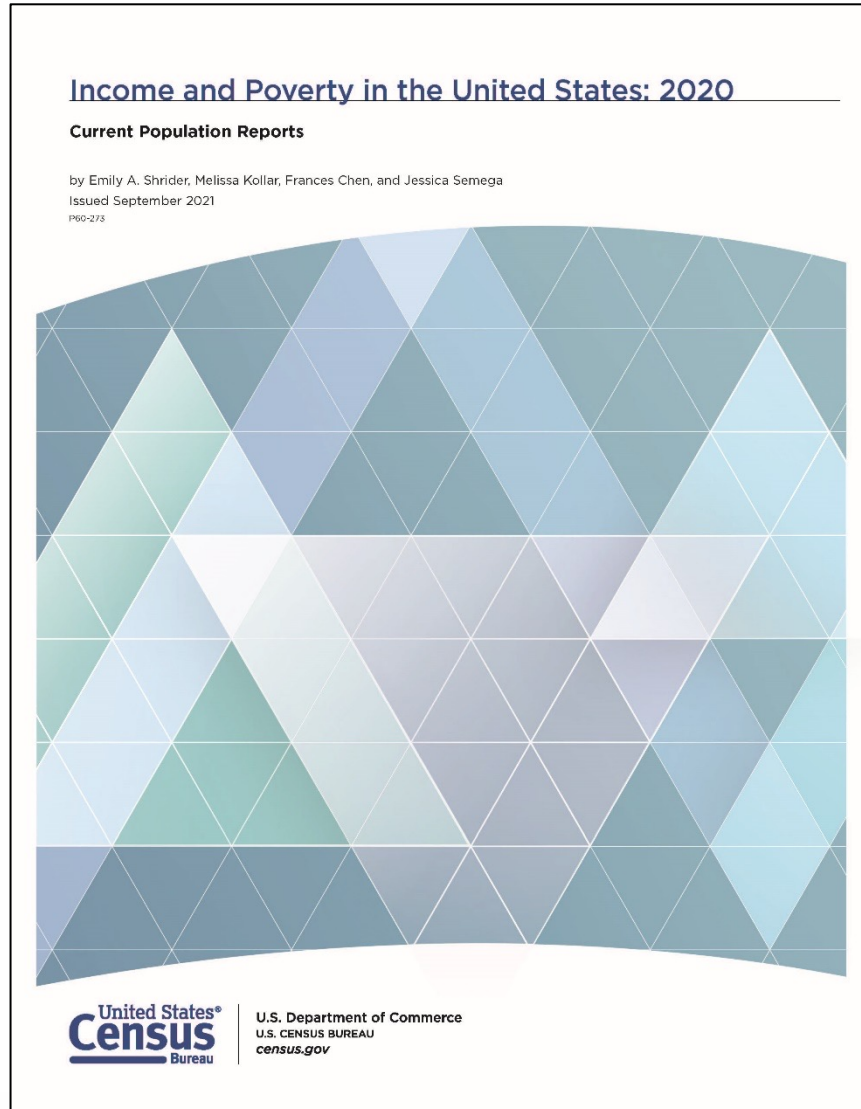
- Includes data sets for 2010-2019
- Data dictionary
- Working paper describes the methodology
- Useful for making comparisons across states
- Smallest geography: PUMA
- <https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-09.html>

SPM Rates by PUMA for California: 2019



For more information:

- [*Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020*](#)
- [Detailed and Historical Tables](#)
- [Poverty Thresholds](#)
- Research Matters
 - [How did the Pandemic Affect Survey Response: Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse in the 2021 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement](#)
- America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers
 - [Did Unemployment Insurance Lower Official Poverty Rates in 2020?](#)
 - [Workers' Earnings Decline Overall During Pandemic But Increase For Full-Time, Year-Round Workers](#)



For more information:

- [*The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020*](#)
- Random Samplings
 - [What's the Difference Between the Supplemental and Official Poverty Measures?](#)
- America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers
 - [Who was Lifted Out of Poverty by Stimulus Payments?](#)
- Working Papers:
 - [Improvements to the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure for 2021](#)
 - [Alternative School Lunch Valuation in the CPS ASEC During COVID-19](#)
 - [Imputing 2020 Economic Impact Payments in the 2021 CPS ASEC](#)
 - [The Supplemental Poverty Measure using the ACS](#)

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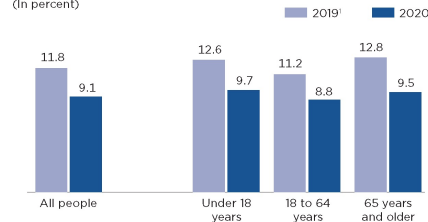
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- SPM rates were down for all major age categories: children under age 18, adults aged 18

¹ Calculated differences here and throughout this report may differ due to rounding.

² SPM rate reflects methodological changes from published results in Fox (2020). More information is contained in the appendix of this report.

to 64, and adults aged 65 and older between 2019 and 2020 (Figures 1 and 2).

- The SPM rate for 2020 was 2.3 percentage points lower than the official poverty rate of 11.4 percent (Figure 3). This is the first time in the history of the SPM that poverty was lower using the SPM than the official poverty rate.

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U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov)

How to Find CPS Data

From the main Census Bureau page (www.census.gov)

- Sequentially click on - 'Topics' , 'Income & Poverty' and 'Poverty' or
- Go directly to the poverty page using (<http://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty.html>)
- From the poverty page click on 'Data' and then Poverty Data Tables

The screenshot shows the U.S. Census Bureau homepage. The 'Topics' menu is circled in red. Below it, the 'Income & Poverty' category is highlighted. On the 'Poverty' page, the 'Data' link in the left sidebar is circled in red. Below 'Data', the 'Poverty Data Tables' link is also circled in red. The main content area displays poverty statistics, including a map of the United States and a table of poverty thresholds. The 'Latest' section shows links to 'News', 'Publications', 'Data', and 'Working Papers'. The 'Data' link is highlighted. Below the 'Data' link, there are links to 'Current Population Survey (CPS)', 'American Community Survey (ACS)', 'Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)', and 'Decennial Census'. At the bottom, there is a navigation bar with years: 'All', '2015', '2014', '2013', and '2012'.

United States Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce

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Health

Housing

Income & Poverty

International Trade

Public Sector

Income is the gauge many use to determine the well-being of the U.S. population. Survey and census questions cover poverty, income, and wealth.

Income
Income Inequality
Poverty

Small Area Income & Poverty
Supplemental Poverty
Measure

Poverty

About this Topic

Data

Guidance for Data Users

Library

News & Updates

The Census Bureau provides poverty data from several household surveys and programs. Here you can find poverty estimates, learn about these surveys and programs, and get guidance on how to choose the right estimate for your needs.

Read More

2 Adults
2 Children
\$24,036
Poverty Thresholds

Poverty Data Tools

Poverty in the US
14.8%
2014 Official Poverty Report

Latest

News

Publications

Data

Working Papers

The tables below provide poverty statistics displayed in tables with columns and rows. PDF file formats. Tables available in American FactFinder tables can be modified, bool

To filter data tables for a specific survey use the links below:

Current Population Survey (CPS)
American Community Survey (ACS)
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)
Decennial Census

All

2015

2014

2013

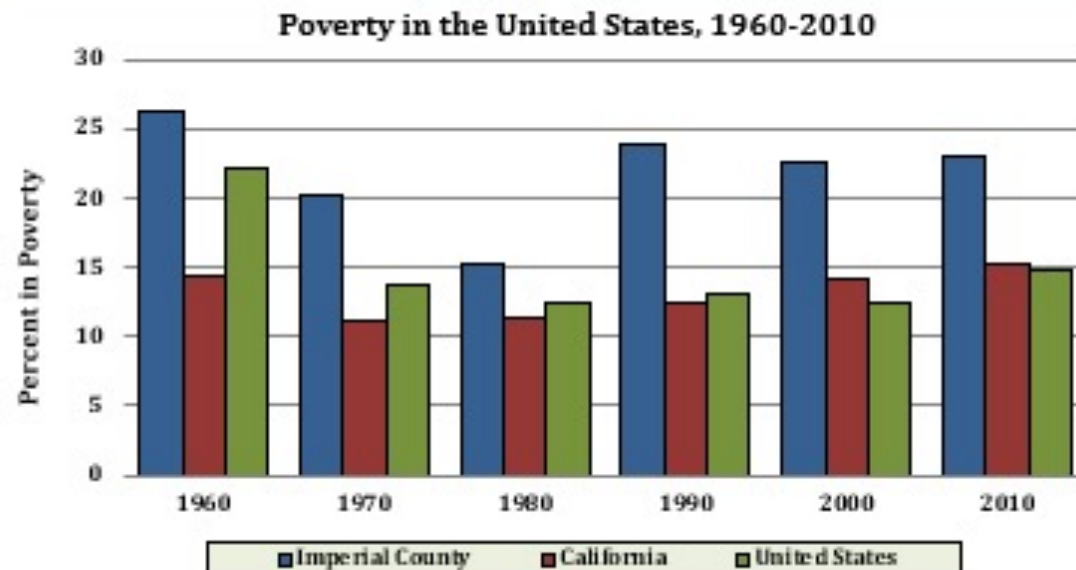
2012

Other Sources of Poverty Data

Decennial Censuses

- **Census 2000 & Prior Censuses**
 - Conducted every ten years.
 - Used a mail-out/mail-back questionnaire and only personal-visit follow-up using paper questionnaires. Internet options for 2020.
 - “Short” form basic demographic and housing information, such as age, sex, race, housing.
 - “Long” form collected the same information for selected sample as the short form but also collected more in-depth information such as income, education, and language spoken at home.
- **2010 Census and future – provide only basic short form information**
- <http://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/time-series/demo/census-poverty-tool.html>

State	County or Region	Random	Year
California	Imperial	Press	< >



Imperial County 1960	
Total Population	65,897
Population in Poverty	17,267
Poverty Rate	26.2%

California 1960	
Highest Estimated Poverty Rates	
Alpine County	32.7
Kings County	30.9
Madera County	29.7
Tulare County	28.4
Merced County	26.6
Lowest Estimated Poverty Rates	
San Mateo County	7.0
Marin County	8.7
Mono County	8.8
Orange County	10.4
Santa Clara County	10.6

Poverty Rates						
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
United States	22.1	13.7	12.4	13.1	12.4	14.9
California	14.4	11.1	11.4	12.5	14.2	15.3
Imperial County	26.2	20.2	15.3	23.8	22.6	23.0

California 1960					
Poverty Rate	Count	%	Population	%	Legend
Less than 10%	3	5.2	578,501	3.8	
10% to less than 20%	40	69.0	13,285,818	87.2	
20% to less than 30%	13	22.4	1,319,634	8.7	
30% to less than 40%	2	3.4	50,397	0.3	
Total	58	100	15,234,350	100	



ACS

American Community Survey

American Community Survey (ACS)

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>

The American Community Survey (ACS), is the largest and the most current nationwide survey since 2005

- The ACS is a continuous survey
- Each month a sample of about 290,000 housing unit addresses receive a questionnaire.
- Nearly, 3.5 million addresses are surveyed each year.
- The ACS Collects data on various social, economic, housing, and demographic characteristics covering over 40 topics. Tomorrow there will be a session on the 2020 ACS

When to use the CPS ASEC vs. the ACS?

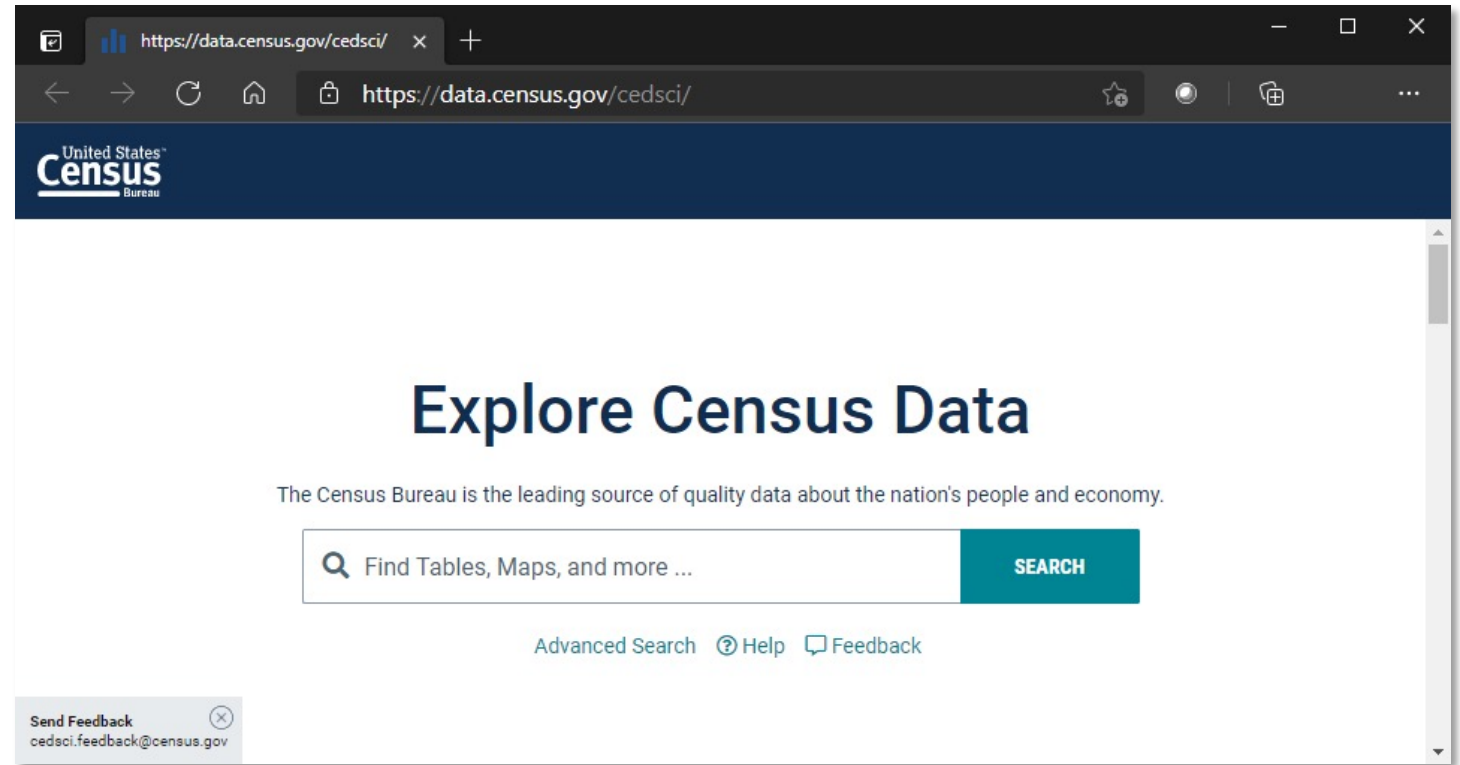
- In general, national level estimates from both surveys are consistent and comparable, most of the differences are not statistically significant.
- It is recommended to use the CPS ASEC estimates at the national level. For use at state and lower geographic levels, ACS estimates are recommended
- State level CPS ASEC estimates: use three-year averages

One-year vs Five-year ACS Data

1-year estimates	5-year estimates
12 months of collected data	60 months of collected data
Data for areas with populations of 65,000+	Data for all areas
Smallest sample size	Largest sample size
Less reliable than 5-year	Most reliable
Most current data	Least current
Best used when	Best used when
Currency is more important than precision	Precision is more important than currency
Analyzing large populations	Analyzing very small populations
	Examining tracts and other smaller geographies

How to Find ACS Poverty Data

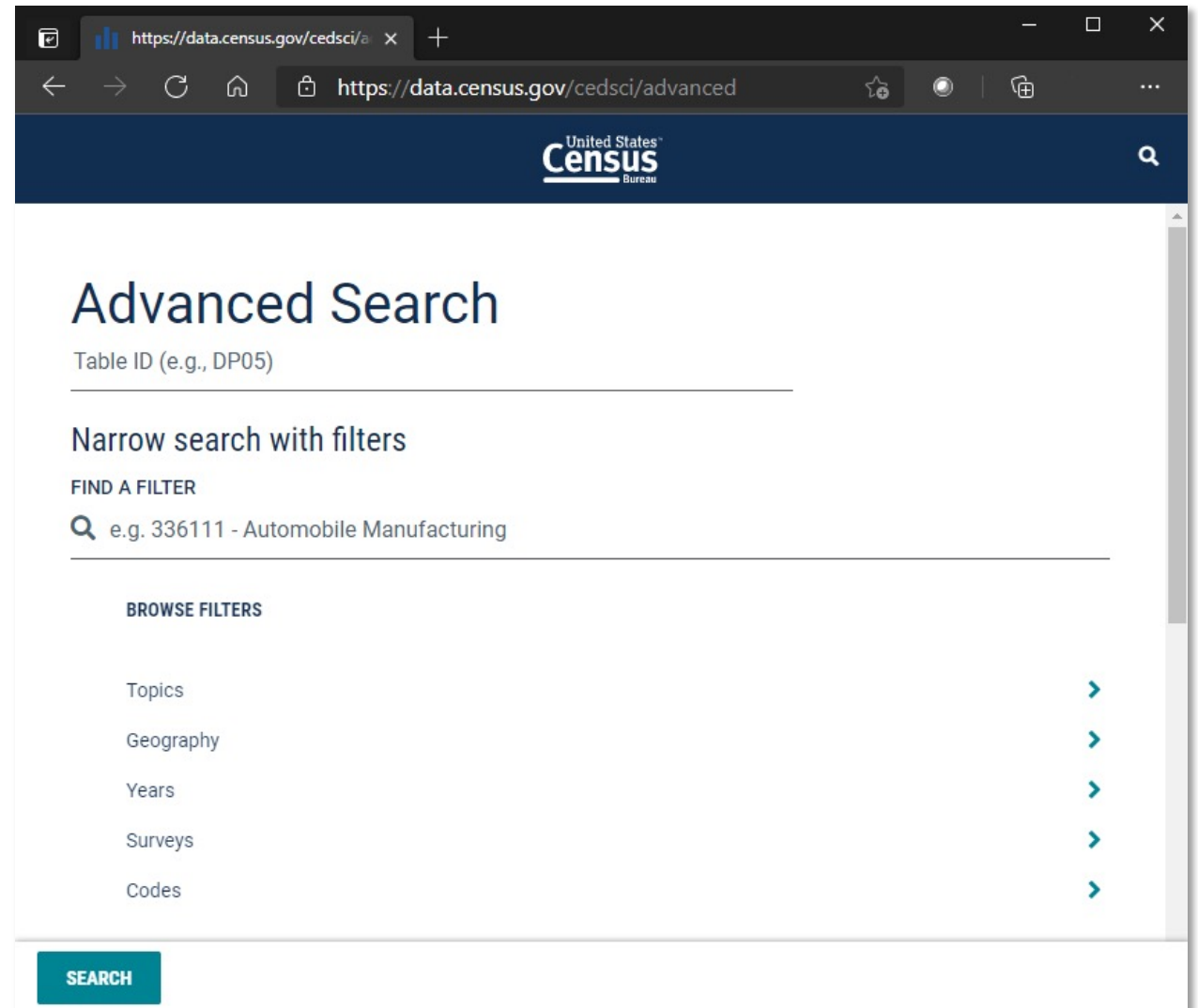
- Type in <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/> as a web address (*you will see the screen show here*)
- OR
- From main Census Web page (www.census.gov):
 - Click on '**EXPLORE DATA**'
 - Select '**Explore Data Main**'
- Click on '**GO TO DATA.CENSUS.GOV**'
- (*you will see the screen show here*)
- Click on '**Advanced Search**'



How to Find ACS Data (Cont'd)

From '*Advanced Search*'

- Click on '*Topics*' to choose the subject: poverty
- Click on '*Geography*' to choose geographic area
- Click on '*Years*' to choose data year
- then click '*SEARCH*'



The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Search' page on the data.census.gov website. The browser address bar shows the URL 'https://data.census.gov/cedsci/advanced'. The page has a dark blue header with the 'United States Census Bureau' logo and a search icon. Below the header, the title 'Advanced Search' is displayed, followed by a text input field for 'Table ID (e.g., DP05)'. A section titled 'Narrow search with filters' contains a 'FIND A FILTER' search bar with the example text 'e.g. 336111 - Automobile Manufacturing'. Below this is a 'BROWSE FILTERS' section with a list of filter categories: 'Topics', 'Geography', 'Years', 'Surveys', and 'Codes'. Each category has a right-pointing chevron icon next to it. At the bottom of the page is a teal 'SEARCH' button.

How to Find ACS Data (Cont'd)

- When you click '*Geography*', a list of all available choices will show
- Choose '*Zip Code Tabulation..*' if you want data by zip code,
- Select a specific '*State*'
 - For Poverty data we recommend the subject table '*S1701*'
 - Type in S1701 in the shaded search bar above . Or you need to choose a subject area from the list of 'TOPICS'
- Click '*Search*' at the bottom corner of the screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Search' page on the data.census.gov website. The browser address bar shows 'https://data.census.gov/cedsci/advanced'. The page has a dark blue header with the 'United States Census Bureau' logo and a search bar. Below the header, the page title is 'Advanced Search' with a subtitle 'Table ID (e.g., DP05)'. A section titled 'Narrow search with filters' includes a 'FIND A FILTER' search bar with the text 'e.g. 336111 - Automobile Manufacturing'. The main content area is divided into three columns: 'BROWSE FILTERS', 'GEOGRAPHY', and 'WITHIN (STATE)'. The 'BROWSE FILTERS' column has a sidebar with 'Topics', 'Years', 'Surveys', and 'Codes'. The 'GEOGRAPHY' column has a 'Show Summary Levels' toggle and a list of geographic levels: Nation, Region, Division, State, County, Tract, Block Group, Block, Zip Code Tabulation Area (Five-Digit), and Elementary School District. The 'WITHIN (STATE)' column has a search bar and a list of states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia (highlighted), Florida, and Georgia. To the right of the 'WITHIN (STATE)' column is a 'DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA' section with a search bar and a list of ZCTAs: All ZCTA within District of Columbia, ZCTA5 20001, ZCTA5 20002, ZCTA5 20003, ZCTA5 20004, ZCTA5 20005, ZCTA5 20006, ZCTA5 20007, and ZCTA5 20008. At the bottom of the page, there is a 'Send Feedback' link, a 'CLEAR' button, a 'SEARCH' button, and a 'SHOW' button.

How to Find ACS Data (Cont'd)

s1701

SEARCH

// Search / Tables / S1701

POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Survey/Program: American Community Survey
TableID: S1701
Product: 2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Notes

Selections

1 Geo

Years

Topics

Surveys

Codes

Hide

Transpose

Margin of Error

Restore

Excel

Download

Print

More Data

Map

	ZCTA5 06001						ZCTA5 06002		
	Total		Below poverty level		Percent below poverty level		Total		Below
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Err...	Estimate	Margin of Error	
Population for whom poverty status is determin...	18,329	±218	630	±261	3.4%	±1.4	20,628	±158	
AGE									
Under 18 years	4,526	±281	129	±88	2.9%	±1.9	3,024	±272	
Under 5 years	1,081	±241	10	±16	0.9%	±1.5	703	±225	
5 to 17 years	3,445	±303	119	±84	3.5%	±2.4	2,321	±310	
Related children of householder under ...	4,495	±288	98	±92	2.2%	±2.0	3,024	±272	
18 to 64 years	10,066	±304	314	±149	3.1%	±1.5	12,283	±344	
18 to 34 years	1,935	±256	96	±57	5.0%	±3.0	3,625	±379	
35 to 64 years	8,131	±282	218	±141	2.7%	±1.7	8,658	±391	
60 years and over	5,174	±361	225	±122	4.3%	±2.4	7,179	±540	
65 years and over	3,737	±261	187	±117	5.0%	±3.0	5,321	±333	
SEX									
Male	8,725	±295	262	±133	3.0%	±1.5	9,428	±439	
Female	9,604	±312	368	±154	3.8%	±1.6	11,200	±425	
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN									

Send Feedback

SIPP

Survey of Income and Program Participation

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

- A longitudinal survey designed to track changes (income) over time for the same households.
- The SIPP covers a household for 3 or 4 years.
- Interviewers return to the same household and attempt to follow people interviewed in the first wave even if they move.
- About 45,000 households were eligible to be interviewed in the initial wave for the SIPP 2018 Panel. State estimates only for larger states.
- Data from 2020 SIPP released last week.

Table 3.
Median Poverty Spell Length: 2013-2016

Characteristic	2013-2016 (excludes spells underway in January 2013)	
	Median spell length (months)	90 percent C.I.(±) ¹
All people	11.1	0.6
Sex		
Male	11.0	0.7
Female.....	11.1	0.7
Race and Hispanic Origin^{2,3}		
White	10.8	0.9
White, non-Hispanic.....	10.5	0.9
Black	12.2	0.4
Hispanic.....	11.2	1.9
Non-Hispanic.....	11.0	0.7
Age		
Under 18 years	11.8	0.8
18 to 64 years.....	10.1	0.6
65 years and over.....	12.4	0.1
Family Status		
In married-couple families	9.5	1.0
In families with a male householder, no spouse present	11.1	2.6
In families with a female householder, no spouse present	12.1	0.7
Unrelated individuals.....	11.9	0.6
Educational Attainment		
Total, aged 25 and older	11.2	0.5
No high school diploma	12.3	0.3
High school, no college.....	11.7	0.6
Some college, no degree	10.0	0.8
Bachelor's degree or higher.....	9.8	1.3

Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Participation in Government Programs, 2009–2012: Who Gets Assistance?

Household Economic Studies

By Shelley K. Irving and Tracy A. Loveless
Issued May 2015
P20141

This report focuses on the participation and characteristics of people who received benefits from any of the following means-tested assistance programs:¹

- Medicaid
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)²
- Housing Assistance
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- General Assistance (GA)

The data come from the 2008 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and cover calendar years 2009 through 2012.³ The SIPP is a longitudinal survey, which means that, unlike periodic point-in-time

¹ Means-tested programs are those that require the income and/or assets of an individual or family to fall below specified thresholds in order to qualify for benefits. There may be additional eligibility requirements to receive these programs, which provide cash and noncash assistance to eligible individuals and families.

² The Food Stamp Program was renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in 2008.

³ The 2008 Panel followed the same individuals over a period of 48 months from May 2008 to November 2012. The data in this report were collected from February 2009 through April 2012 in Waves 2–4 of the 2008 SIPP. The population represented (the population universe) is the civilian, noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. The sample of households in SIPP is divided into four interview quarters called rotation groups. Each month, one of the four rotation groups is interviewed about the previous 4 months (the reference period). For more details on the interview procedures, interview waves, or rotation groups, see Chapter 2 of the SIPP User's Guide at www.census.gov/cps/sipp/sippusersguide.pdf.

surveys, such as the SIPP follows the same quality allows examination from multiple perspectives.

First, it is possible to span of time. The time when individuals means-tested assistance entry and exit actively. For example, the moving into and out period can be studied individual continuously.

Second, a population points of time over activity levels. This changes over time proportion of the particular program.

This report examines rates and the extent

⁴ The longitudinal survey was interviewed in all waves information on the sample remained the population of the United States. If the interview period is in the previous 4 months (the reference period). For more details on the interview procedures, interview waves, or rotation groups, see Chapter 2 of the SIPP User's Guide at www.census.gov/cps/sipp/sippusersguide.pdf.

Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Poverty, 2013–2016

Current Population Reports

Abstract/Summary
October 10
August 2016

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on poverty based on information collected in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The report describes patterns of poverty using measures with different time horizons, and provides a dynamic view of the duration of poverty spells, and the frequency of transitions into and out of poverty. It further examines how poverty dynamics vary across demographic groups. The report focuses on data collected in the 2016 Panel of the SIPP covering January 2013 through December 2016.

The SIPP allows policymakers, academic researchers, and the general public to discern a more detailed portrait of poverty than the one provided by the official annual poverty estimate. The official annual poverty rate, based on the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC), captures a snapshot of well-being at a single point in time. Once a year, the CPS ASEC measures the percentage of people whose annual money incomes fall below their official poverty threshold, but the CPS ASEC does not address how poverty varies across shorter or longer time periods, or how an individual's poverty status may change over time. Longitudinal research finds poverty rates vary by the period examined—a smaller fraction of people are in poverty for more than 1 year, while a

larger percentage of people experience shorter spells.¹

HIGHLIGHTS

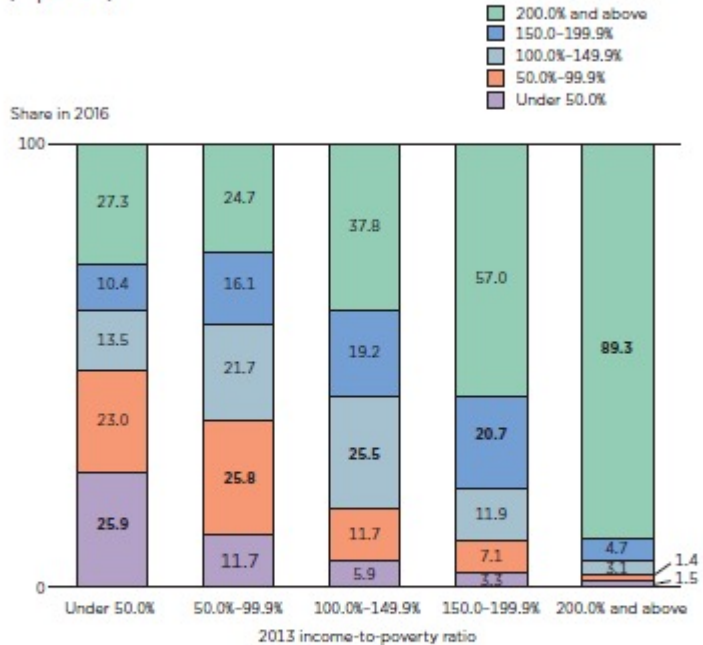
- From January 2013 through December 2016, the average monthly poverty rate was 15.2 percent.
- Approximately 33.0 percent of people in poverty for at least 2 months (Appendix Table I).
- The percentage of people in poverty for 3 or more months was 2.8 percent (Figure 2).
- Of all poverty spells, 35.4 percent were experienced by Blacks (Appendix Table II).
- It is estimated that 28.2 percent experienced by Blacks lasted a year or longer. In contrast, 16.1 percent experienced by Whites lasted a year or longer (Appendix Table II).

¹ Examples of previous longitudinal studies include the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and the National Longitudinal Survey of the Youth (NLSY). The PSID and NLSY are longitudinal studies that follow the same individuals over time. The PSID and NLSY are longitudinal studies that follow the same individuals over time. The PSID and NLSY are longitudinal studies that follow the same individuals over time.

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Figure 6.
Income-to-Poverty Ratio Movement: 2013–2016
(In percent)



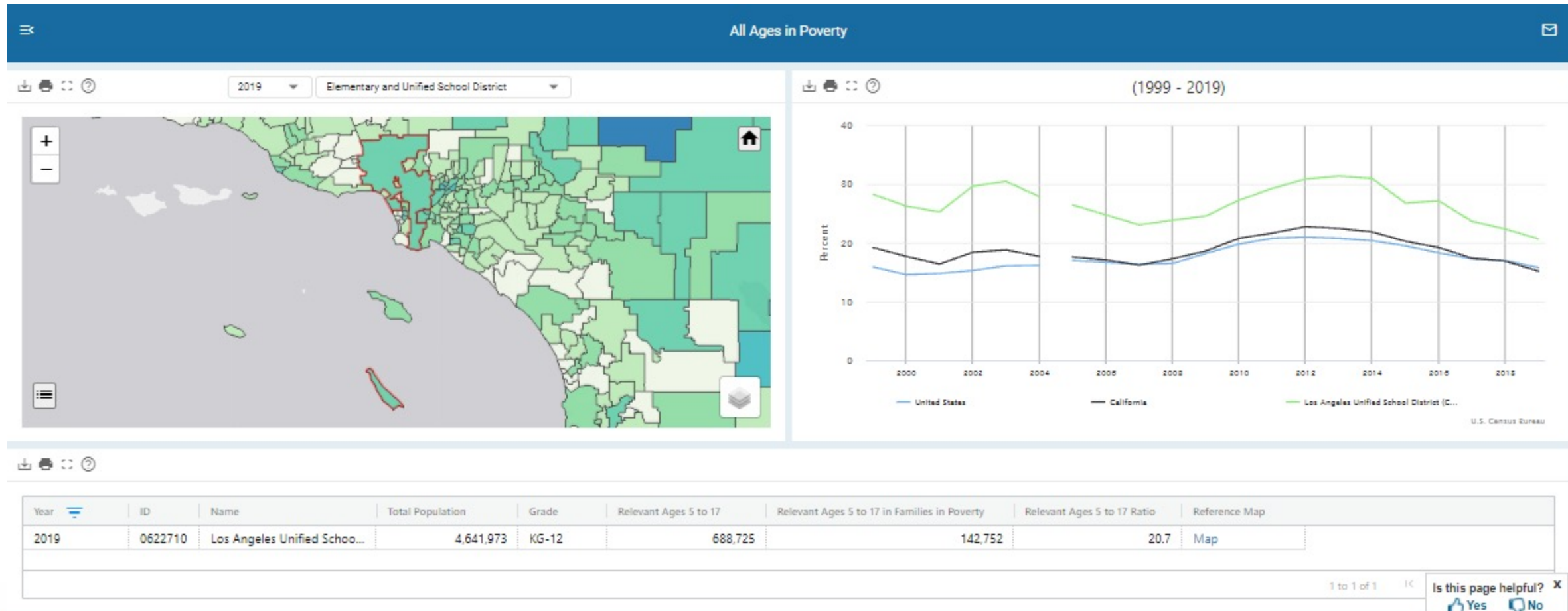
Number in poverty in 2013 (in thousands)	Under 50.0%	50.0%–99.9%	100.0%–149.9%	150.0%–199.9%	200.0% and above
	21,889	24,148	27,975	26,925	192,769

Note: The numbers in bold highlight the percentage of individuals, in 2016, that remained in their 2013 income-to-poverty ratio group.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel.

SAIPE

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)



Household Pulse

Household Pulse Survey

Measuring Social and Economic Impacts during the Coronavirus Pandemic

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey.html>

The survey is a 20-minute online survey studying the impact of the pandemic on households across the country

It asks questions about:

- Education
- Employment
- Food security
- Health
- Housing
- Social security benefits,
- Household spending
- Consumer spending associated with stimulus payments
- Intentions to receive COVID-19 vaccination, and
- Transportation

Household Pulse Survey – Cont'd

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey.html>

The Census Bureau is the designated federal Statistical agency conducting the survey. It is designed in collaboration with

- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)
- The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)
- The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
- The Social Security Administration (SSA); and
- The USDA Economic Research Service (ERS)



Household Pulse Survey

Select an Estimate:

Food Scarcity

Filter By:

States: California

Metro Areas: Los Angeles---

Map and Chart Display:

Week: 38

Show: Metro Areas

Reset

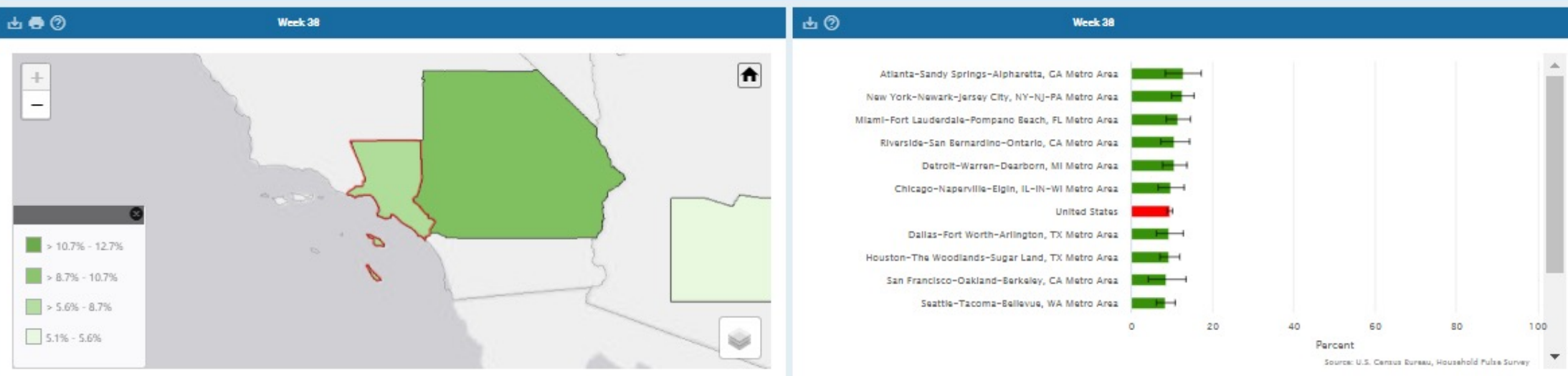
The Household Pulse Survey is designed to deploy quickly and efficiently, collecting data on a range of ways in which people's lives have been impacted by the pandemic. Data will be disseminated in near real-time to inform federal and state response and recovery planning.

Notes:

- Percentages are based on reporting distributions and do not include the

Food Scarcity

Percentage of adults in households where there was either sometimes or often not enough to eat in the last 7 days



Food Scarcity: Adults in households where there was either sometimes or often not enough to eat in the last 7 days								
			Total Food Scarcity		Percent Food Scarcity			
Week	Area		Number	Margin of Error +/-	Percent	MOE +/-	Measure Universe	Total Population
38	United States		20,157,442	1,193,898	9.4	0.6	213,883,469	

Is this page helpful?
 Yes No

Child Tax Credit Table 1. Child Tax Credit Payment Status and Use, by Select Characteristics: California

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, Week 38: September 15-September 27, 2021

Note: These data are experimental. Users should take caution using estimates based on subpopulations of the data – sample sizes may be small and the standard errors may be large. **

Total Population 18 Years and Older

Select characteristics	Total	Someone in household received a Child Tax Credit payment in the last 4 weeks				Did not receive a Child Tax Credit payment in the last 4 weeks	Did not report
		Mostly spend it	Mostly save it	Mostly use it to pay off debt	Did not report		
Total	29,807,656	1,827,403	1,497,683	2,172,293	37,281	21,553,009	2,719,988
Child Tax Credit payment used*							
Food (groceries, eating out, take out)	3,402,257	1,304,318	735,913	1,326,344	35,683	-	-
Clothing (clothing, accessories, shoes)	1,813,590	873,503	203,333	730,508	6,246	-	-
Childcare (formal facility, paying family or caregiver directly)	396,862	154,674	126,153	114,799	1,237	-	-
School books and supplies	1,018,522	416,078	166,494	429,704	6,246	-	-
School tuition	274,597	104,315	33,927	136,355	-	-	-
Tutoring services	89,856	19,955	27,944	41,958	-	-	-
After school programs (other than tutoring and childcare)	312,239	162,479	34,579	115,181	-	-	-
Transportation for school (bus service, metro, etc.)	375,809	151,682	9,719	214,409	-	-	-
Recreational goods (sports and fitness equipment, bicycles, toys, games)	355,755	155,620	38,895	161,240	-	-	-
Rent	1,541,391	615,779	109,135	816,477	-	-	-
Mortgage (scheduled or monthly)	555,073	154,022	77,765	293,849	29,436	-	-
Utilities and telecommunications (natural gas, electricity, cable, internet, cellphone)	1,824,776	562,348	166,029	1,096,399	-	-	-
Vehicle payments (scheduled or monthly)	586,284	165,769	47,270	373,245	-	-	-
Paying down credit card, student loans, or other debts	1,113,637	284,296	54,762	774,579	-	-	-
Charitable donations or giving to family	59,848	21,500	14,888	23,360	-	-	-

Community Resilience Estimates

Community Resilience Estimates (CRE)

<https://www.census.gov/data/experimental-data-products/community-resilience-estimates.html>

- *Community resilience* is a measure of the capacity of individuals and households within a community to absorb, endure and recover from the external stresses of the impacts of a disaster.
- Research shows that resilience can be predicted by individual and household characteristics.

Individual Risk Flags

Risk Flags:

- Income-to-Poverty Ratio more than 130 percent
- Single or zero caregiver household
- Unit-level crowding with ≥ 0.75 persons per room
- Communication Barrier defined as:
 - No one in the household has received a high school diploma
 - No one in the household speaks English “very well”
- Aged 65 years or older
- No one in the household is employed full-time, year-round
- Disability
- No health insurance coverage
- No vehicle access
- Households without broadband internet access

Community Resilience Estimates

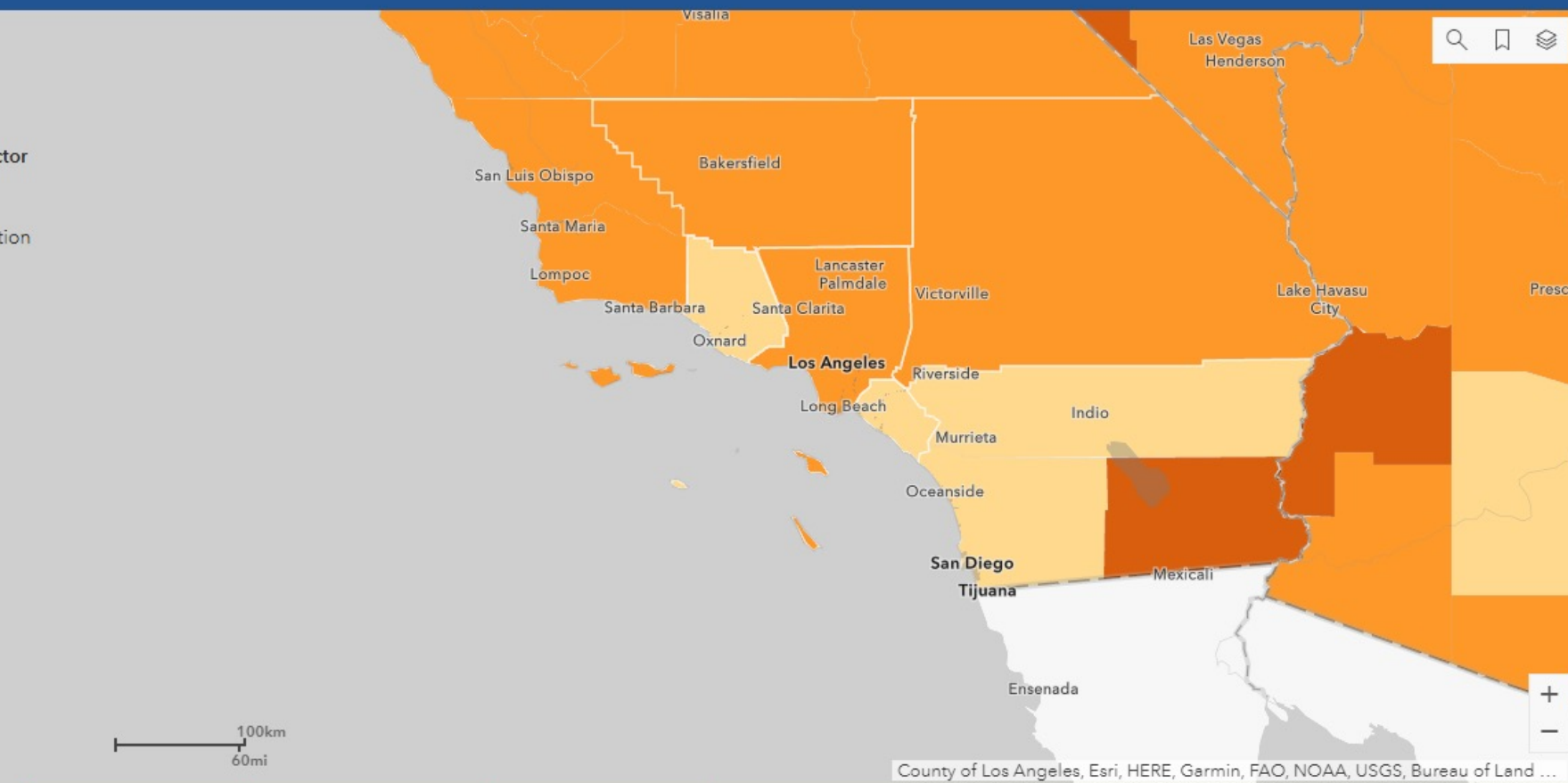
- The result is an estimate of the number of individuals and the number of risk factors they are living with, categorized into three groups:
 - Zero flagged risk factors.
 - One to two flagged risk factors.
 - Three or more risk factors.
 - The most “at-risk”.

Ways to Access the Data

- CRE for Equity Dashboard
- CSV file download
- Shapefiles
- Reach out to our staff

Thematic Risk Factor (RF) based on the risk factor selected above

Use Layer List below to turn on and off supplemental layers



County of Los Angeles, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, Bureau of Land ...

Showing Statistics for:

California

for 1 County(s):

Los Angeles

Population

Households Below the Poverty Level

14.5%

481,979 Total

Households Without

8.8%

292,463 Total

Households w/Pop 65+ Living Alone

8.8%

292,787 Total

Households with

22.1%

731,935 Total

Total Female Householder no spouse*

5.1%

170,488 Total

Households with Broadb

84.3%

2,794,647 Total

Total Male Householder no spouse*

1.2%

40,974 Total

*Householder, no spouse present, with own children of the householder under 18 years

Community Resilience Estimates



52.9%

Est. Pop with 1-2 Risk Factors

21.9%

Est. Pop with 3+ Risk Factors

Key Facts

Race & Ethnicity

Health Insurance

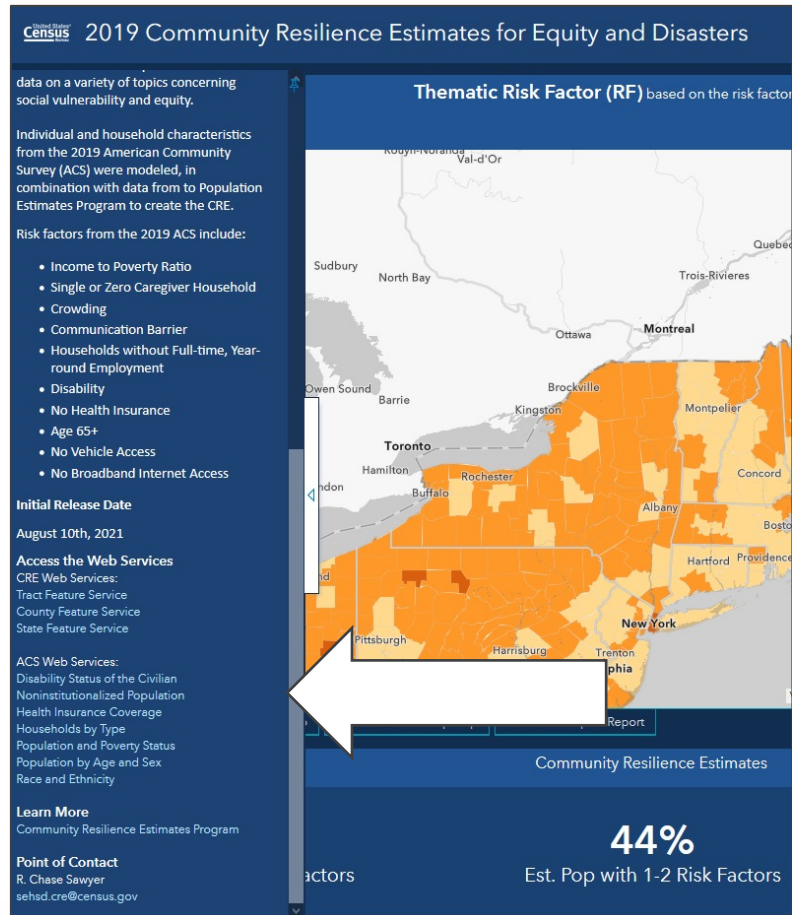
61
Age & Sex

Language

CSV File Download

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	geoid	state	county	tract	stname	stabrev	ctname	geo_level	popuni	prednum	prednum	predrt_0	predrt_0	prednum	prednum	predrt_12	predrt_12	prednum	prednum	predrt_3	predrt_3_moe	
2		1	1		Alabama	AL		State	4807130	1328762	65290.87	27.64	1.36	2192123	75799.27	45.6	1.58	1286245	66020.89	26.76	1.37	
3		1001	1	1	Alabama	AL	Autauga C County		55420	17545	4022.9	31.66	7.26	24796	4320.5	44.74	7.8	13079	3606.6	23.6	6.51	
4		1E+09	1	1	20100 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		1921	495	170.7	25.77	8.89	902	188.6	46.95	9.82	524	163	27.28	8.49	
5		1E+09	1	1	20200 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		2130	779	213.4	36.57	10.02	899	231.8	42.21	10.88	452	195.2	21.22	9.16	
6		1E+09	1	1	20300 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		3467	1237	328.9	35.68	9.49	1454	343.8	41.94	9.92	776	280.4	22.38	8.09	
7		1E+09	1	1	20400 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		4522	1632	407.8	36.09	9.02	1642	428.9	36.31	9.48	1248	374.9	27.6	8.29	
8		1E+09	1	1	20500 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		10844	4023	1021	37.1	9.42	4722	1053	43.54	9.71	2099	822.1	19.36	7.58	
9		1E+09	1	1	20600 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		3763	1061	334.2	28.2	8.88	1647	375.6	43.77	9.98	1055	329.7	28.04	8.76	
10		1E+09	1	1	20700 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		2953	702	281.2	23.77	9.52	1442	293	48.83	9.92	809	235.3	27.4	7.97	
11		1E+09	1	1	20801 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		3083	887	305.5	28.77	9.91	1318	335.3	42.75	10.88	878	288.3	28.48	9.35	
12		1E+09	1	1	20802 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		10461	3335	953.9	31.88	9.12	5044	1047	48.22	10.01	2082	892.6	19.9	8.53	
13		1E+09	1	1	20900 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		5697	1688	501.4	29.63	8.8	2871	550.9	50.39	9.67	1138	473.9	19.98	8.32	
14		1E+09	1	1	21000 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		2960	787	269.3	26.59	9.1	1386	301.2	46.82	10.18	787	265.5	26.59	8.97	
15		1E+09	1	1	21100 Alabama	AL	Autauga C Tract		3619	919	295.1	25.39	8.15	1469	355	40.59	9.81	1231	332.1	34.01	9.18	
16		1003	1	3	Alabama	AL	Baldwin C County		216666	64652	12923.3	29.84	5.96	98449	14098.3	45.44	6.51	53565	12300.2	24.72	5.68	
17		1E+09	1	3	10100 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		4479	1146	398.8	25.59	8.9	2042	451.3	45.59	10.08	1291	409.2	28.82	9.14	
18		1E+09	1	3	10200 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		3433	1214	335.1	35.36	9.76	1424	369.4	41.48	10.76	795	321.1	23.16	9.35	
19		1E+09	1	3	10300 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		8772	3041	736.2	34.67	8.39	4046	822	46.12	9.37	1685	734.7	19.21	8.38	
20		1E+09	1	3	10400 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		5593	1577	490.2	28.2	8.76	2899	535.8	51.83	9.58	1117	461.3	19.97	8.25	
21		1E+09	1	3	10500 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		5205	1226	441.7	23.55	8.49	2566	500.4	49.3	9.61	1413	460.7	27.15	8.85	
22		1E+09	1	3	10600 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		3836	801	339.1	20.88	8.84	2027	397.5	52.84	10.36	1008	354.8	26.28	9.25	
23		1E+09	1	3	10701 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		9446	3117	791.5	33	8.38	4601	820	48.71	8.68	1728	677.7	18.29	7.17	
24		1E+09	1	3	10703 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		15518	5678	1275	36.59	8.22	7735	1300	49.85	8.38	2105	973.5	13.56	6.27	
25		1E+09	1	3	10704 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		6022	2137	568.1	35.49	9.43	2879	584.8	47.81	9.71	1006	460.6	16.71	7.65	
26		1E+09	1	3	10705 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		9918	3943	839	39.76	8.46	3782	868	38.13	8.75	2193	692.1	22.11	6.98	
27		1E+09	1	3	10800 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		8158	2572	711.8	31.53	8.73	3929	756.9	48.16	9.28	1657	663.4	20.31	8.13	
28		1E+09	1	3	10903 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		5495	1574	427.4	28.64	7.78	2626	472	47.79	8.59	1295	408.6	23.57	7.44	
29		1E+09	1	3	10904 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		8103	2189	702	27.01	8.66	3782	770.2	46.67	9.51	2132	671.3	26.31	8.28	
30		1E+09	1	3	10905 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		9452	3412	783.1	36.1	8.29	3938	861.4	41.66	9.11	2102	741.5	22.24	7.84	
31		1E+09	1	3	10906 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		5070	1525	412.1	30.08	8.13	2157	456.3	42.54	9	1388	406.1	27.38	8.01	
32		1E+09	1	3	11000 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		5144	1194	410.7	23.21	7.98	2373	461.4	46.13	8.97	1577	415	30.66	8.07	
33		1E+09	1	3	11101 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		10120	3129	830.2	30.92	8.2	3763	870.9	37.18	8.61	3228	751.1	31.9	7.42	
34		1E+09	1	3	11102 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		4400	1574	370.9	35.77	8.43	2025	407.4	46.02	9.26	801	353.9	18.2	8.04	
35		1E+09	1	3	11201 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		5191	1684	451.8	32.44	8.7	2030	521.9	39.11	10.05	1477	500	28.45	9.63	
36		1E+09	1	3	11202 Alabama	AL	Baldwin C Tract		6230	1708	540.3	27.42	8.67	2506	632.5	40.22	10.15	2016	600.6	32.36	9.64	

Shapefiles



Community Resilience Estimates Datasets

2019 Estimates

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Thank You.

Trudi Renwick

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301-763-5133

The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the CPS ASEC

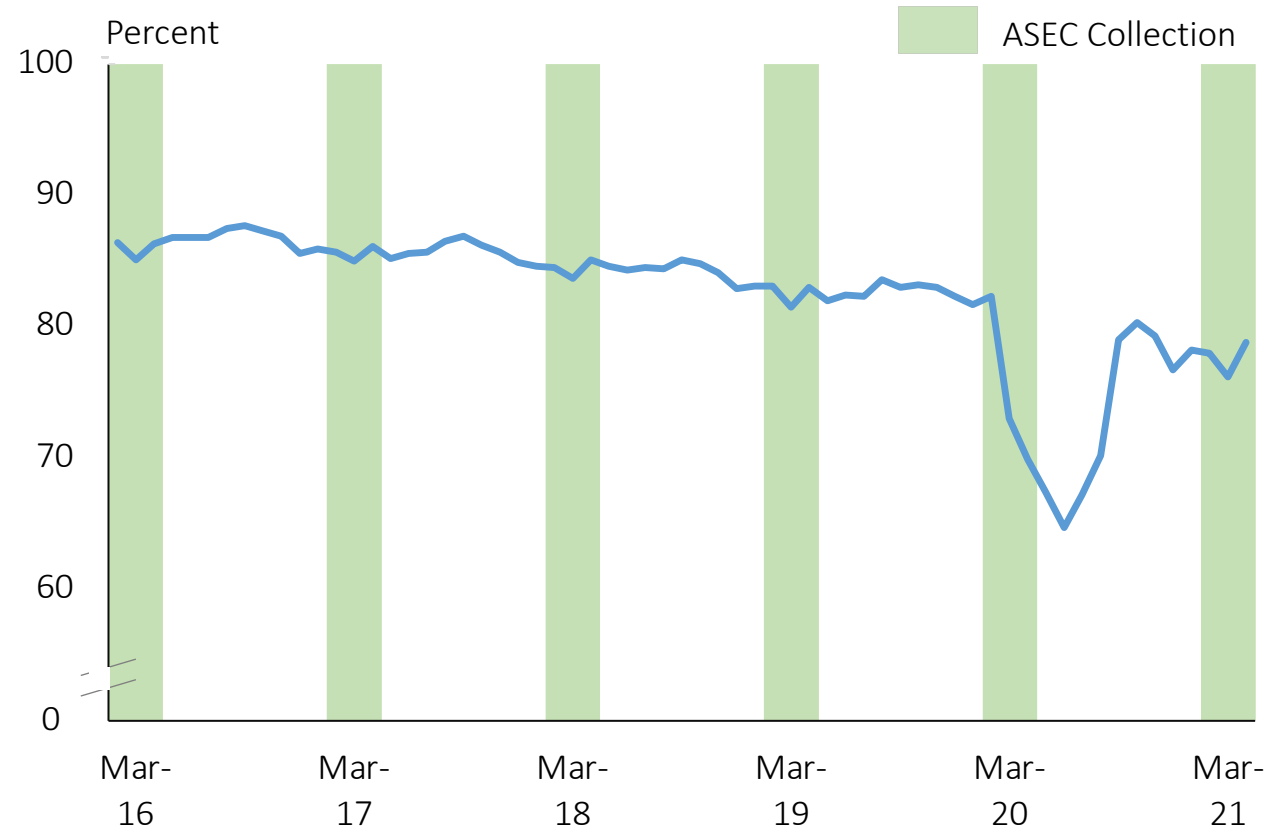
Research Matters

“How Did the Pandemic Affect Survey Response: Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse in the 2021 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement”

Working Papers

- “Coronavirus Infects Surveys, Too: Nonresponse Bias During the Pandemic in the CPS ASEC” (SEHSD-WP2020-10)
- “The Influence of COVID-19-related Data Collection Changes on Measuring Health Insurance Coverage in the 2020 CPS ASEC” (SEHSD-WP2020-13)

Monthly Current Population Survey Household Response Rates



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Office of Survey Methods and Research.
<<https://www.bls.gov/osmr/response-rates/household-survey-response-rates.htm>>